THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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Work Or Starve

CARTER PLAN TO CUT MILLIONS OFF WELFARE





Carter's new welfare proposal will serve only to increase the overwhelming hardship faced by Black and poor people by forcing them into menial, low-paying, dead-end jobs.

(Washington, D.C.) - In an outright attack on Black and poor people in this country, the Carter administration announced last week that under the new proposed welfare system millions of people who now receive public assistance will lose most of their aid if they do not accept jobs.

As explained by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) Joseph Califano, unmarried mothers of teenage children would be required to work; a single-parent family of four with one or more young children would receive $4,200 per year; and a two-parent family of four would receive a maximum of $2,300 a year — or nothing if one parent would not accept work.

The federally established poverty level for a family of four in the U.S. is currently $5,500. The U.S. Labor Department, however, disputes this figure, estimating that a "minimum but adequate" budget for a family of four is around $9,700.

In a related development, Labor Department officials predicted that nearly 100,000 of the government's more than 400,000 new public service jobs will go to welfare mothers. This is particularly significant since a key aspect of the Carter plan is to provide larger cash payments to people who take private employment than those who are federally employed.

Black Michigan Congressman John Conyers, a long-time advocate of full employment and welfare reform, said in attacking Carter's welfare plan, "It reads like an old-fashioned

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EDITORIAL

WHITE BACKLASH

The city of Oakland has a new mayor-elect for the first time in a decade, the first Black mayor in its history, in fact, two new City Council members and two new School Board members. Throughout the city a feeling of cautious promise, of careful, hopefully realistic, yet rising expectation is in the air; that the old established order is on its way out, that the shifting political alignments ushering in the "new day" will be both representative of the multiethnic character of the human souls who call this city their home and responsive to their collective needs.

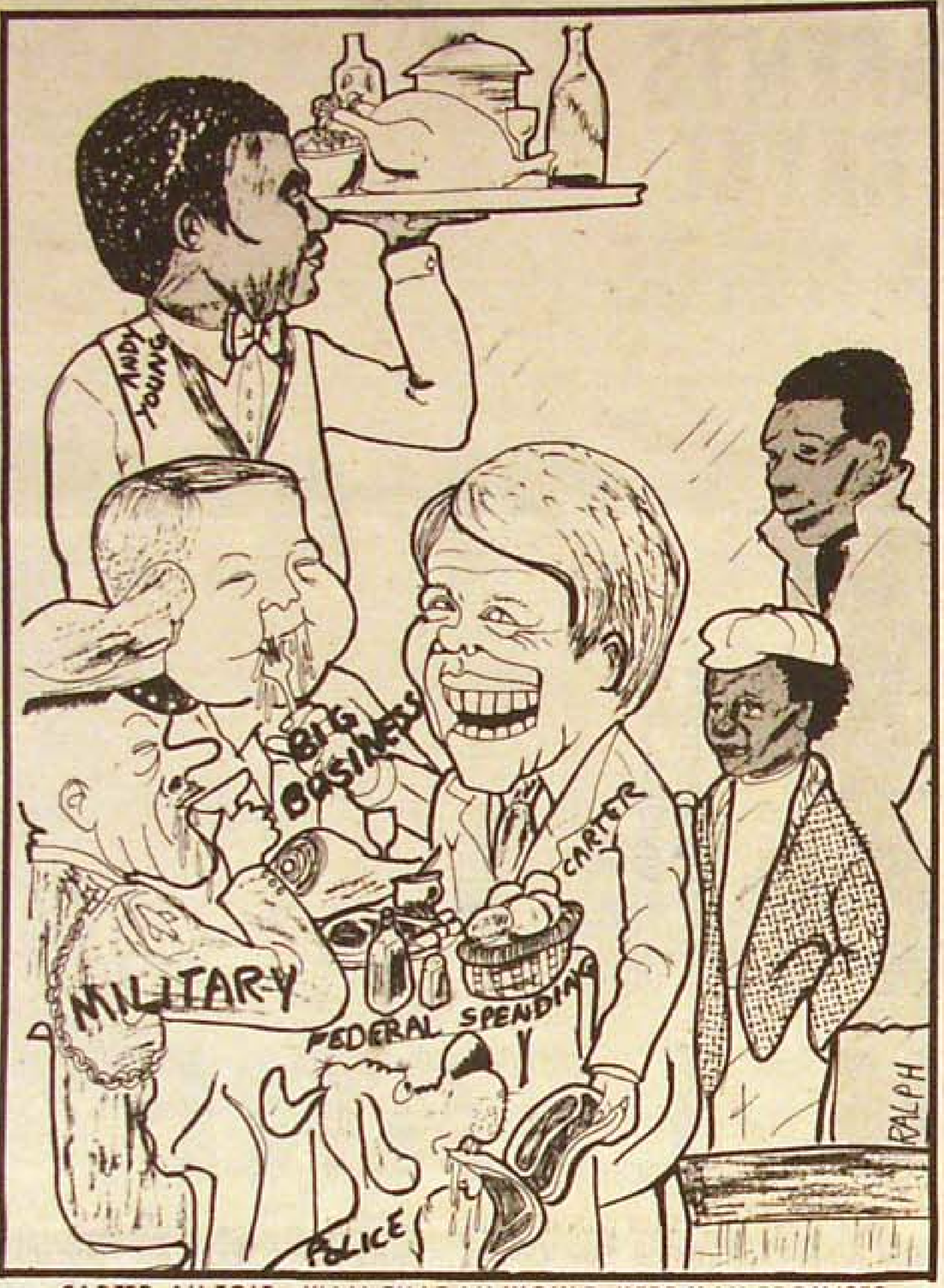
Yet, within this period of time when the euphoria of victory (finally!) still lingers and the harsh reality of what is possible (remember, it's a process) has yet to hit home, the Oakland Police Department has decided upon its own way of greeting our newly-elected officials — an upsurge of unchecked, vicious brutality and beating of Blacks.

Is it just coincidence that this latest rampage by marauding White cops has coincided with the election of a Black man as mayor of Oakland?

If the answer is no, that the violence is more than coincidental, a darker thought emerges: is this onslaught by an armed fascist fanatical right-wing indicative of a not-yet-expressed sentiment on the part of other conservative-minded Whites? Is this "silent minority" slowly seething over the Wilson triumph, laying in wait to sabotage the new mayor's plans to put Oakland back on its feet again?

Lest we forget, reconstruction following victory is the hardest battle to be fought. The reactionaries are still alive and kicking, and they have the money — and the guns! — to make things difficult indeed.

The experience of the irate Prescott School parents at the School Board last week provides an immediate example. Lo and behold, defeated mayoral candidate, junior racist David Tucker, is still School Board president, still notorious for his shabby treatment of Black and poor people, still ignoring their righteous demands. And "cutie pie" schools superintendent Ruth Love, fast gaining a ventriloquist's reputation for lying through her smiling teeth without moving her false eyelashes, isn't even an elected official. □



CARTER: AH TOLE Y'ALL THAT AH WOULD KEEP MAH PROMISES.

Letters to the Editor

"WE ARE HUMAN"

To the Editor,

First of all, we'd like to thank the editor and comrades of THE BLACK PANTHER for continuing our subscriptions.

The BPP is my "life-water" because it keeps me in time with current events and the daily struggles of the Third World people in this oppressed world. I would personally like to thank Sisters Elaine Brown and Ericka Huggins for being such strong beautiful Black women.

I'm presently incarcerated in the Glades Correctional Institution, Belle Glade, Florida. This slave camp is located out in the woods and surrounded by Canel Island. This area of Florida is referred to as the muck.

We have no prison watch-dog groups in the state of Florida. When the beast gets you in his care, that is it. Many of our immediate families, friends, loved ones, etc., turn their backs on us. Not only are we Black convicts rejected by White America, but by many of our own race. The central theme in America is supposed to be that of love and fairness, and so is professing brotherhood and sisterhood.

I sincerely believe that some of our Black people are more willing to accept and forgive a cheating White President and slaughtering anti-Third World government than their own brothers and sisters in jails and prisons.

Brothers and sisters, we are human. We love. We hate. We cry and we hunger. Many of us are here for being victims of circumstance. We were arrested by White police officers. We faced a White county judge. We were indicted by a White state attorney. We faced a White circuit or superior court judge and a White jury.

Even our court-appointed attorneys were White and friends of the judges, state attorneys and alleged victims. With no funds, as is true of most Black convicts and Third World people, there is no hope of a fair trial, being probated or exonerated.

Give us a break. Don't forget us because the same thing could happen to you next time. A visit, letter, or photo breaks the hideous monotony and sends love to lonely but real and beautiful human beings.

All letters, photos, and literature welcomed!

Yours in Blood,
Omar Shabazz Willie Simmons
Belle Glade, Florida 33430

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COMMENT

Seeing The Bodies

By Joseph Rhodes Jr.

The following commentary is written by Joseph Rhodes, Jr., the youngest Black person ever to become a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and formerly a member of the U.S. Commission on Campus Unrest. Rhodes has recently returned from a trip to South Africa.

Seven years ago, on May 14, 1970, a crowd of Mississippi police officers fired over 200 rounds of buckshot, regular bullets, and .30-06 armor-piercing ammunition into a girl's dormitory at Jackson State College in Mississippi, wounding a dozen students and killing two. Last year, beginning with the June 16 Soweto demonstration, the South African government killed over 500 schoolchildren and wounded hundreds more.

To point out that it didn't take us long to forget Jackson State, and even less time to forget Soweto, is to beg the obvious. America has never had a hard time burying its Black dead.

And South African Blacks aren't even ours. To lament the obvious is to trivialize your grief. Perhaps there is no public way to remember Jackson State.

Most of us would rather forget Jackson State and that steamy spring night with the screams and the killing. In the end Jackson State was about death, and death is not something on which we like to focus. Those who stare at the corpses too long can get to a point where they don't see them. We will never see them simply by looking back at Jackson State.

To make some weak gesture toward the memory of the Jackson State killings now and not to see Soweto is not to remember Jackson State at all.

The death at Jackson State was racial death. The massed police forces did not fire their weapons that night because many of the demonstrators felt outraged over the recent invasion of Cambodia. Nor did they fire because they heard reports of gunfire on the campus or because their lives were in any way in severe

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CHARGE SCHOOLS SUPERINTENDENT LOVE WITH "LIES" AND "DECEIT"

PRESCOTT PARENTS PROTEST BETRAYAL OF EDUCATION NEEDS



(Oakland, Calif.) - *"Why can't our kids get a quality education."*

So speaks Mrs. Bessie Mae Cash, in none-too-gentle tones, as she discusses what she calls the "lies" and "deceit" of Oakland schools superintendent Ruth Love and other School Board officials regarding their shabby, off-handed treatment of Prescott Elementary School in predominantly Black West Oakland.

The current crisis in Ms. Love's credibility centers on several issues, uniting Prescott School parents and teachers in opposition to the School Boards practices.



BPINS photos

Mrs. BESSIE CASH blasts the Oakland School Board for deceit in its dealings with Prescott Elementary School.

Mrs. Cash and other parents on the school's Building Site Committee assert that in relation to the Earthquake-Safe Construction program at Prescott, they were promised seven new classroom structures to replace a 10-classroom building scheduled to be torn down in June.

The parents say Ruth Love and other school district officials made this promise to them, in writing, a long time ago — in particular, that no portables (quansut hut-type structures) or at the most two portables, would be used as replacement facilities.

Suddenly, on Wednesday, May 25, the Black women say they were told that, in fact, only three new classrooms were going to be built, and that at least four of the six portables currently at the site will remain.

Not only do the parents feel they have been betrayed on the portables/no portables issue, they feel they have been deceived regarding a proposed change in classification of the local school from a kindergarden through sixth grade (K-6) school to a kindergarden through fourth grade (K-4).

The parents, many from nearby Campbell Village Housing Project, vigorously opposed the K-4 set-up in an angry confrontation before the School Board in January of this year. They argued that if Prescott School became a K-4 school, their fifth and sixth graders would be forced to attend "rough" Lowell Junior High School at too young an age.

Until Wednesday, the parents thought — and had been told — that they had won their fight.

But now, if the portables remain, and with the Science Room and Multi-Purpose Room in the remaining 11-room structure being taken over for needed

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MIGRANTS NO LONGER

Farmworker Families Sue For Decent, Permanent Housing

(King City, Calif.) — Four farm worker families here recently filed suit against Monterey County demanding to be readmitted into a migrant housing camp from which they were evicted last March.

The farm workers charge that state and county housing policies are forcing them to be "nomads" when they want to settle down and establish stable roots for their children.



Migrant workers endure indecent conditions.

The familes refused to leave the camp last fall, pointing to the fact that although they had permanent jobs, no adequate low-income housing could be found. When they were evicted, the families — totaling over 20 people — built a plywood shack outside the locked camp and lived in it in defiance of racist King

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Milwaukee Welfare Mother Left Homeless

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) - A Black welfare mother of five, Mildred Mouton, has been forced to live in and maintain an overcrowded, household of eight people on two couches, two bedrooms and a mattress in the living room after having been forcibly and unjustly evicted from her county-leased home last December by order of housing authorities here.

Mrs. Mouton was evicted by the sheriff's department last year from her home at 3970 N. 29th Street, located in this city's near Northside Black community, by order of the Milwaukee County Housing Department because of what they termed an extremely bad housekeeping problem, the *Milwaukee Courier* reports in a front-page story.



Mrs. MILDRED MOUTON, with one of her grandchildren.

Despite Mrs. Mouton's charge that she has a legal right to the N.29th Street home and although the house today remains tenantless, county officials have emphatically insisted that she will not be allowed to live in the home again.

In an effort to get the county to make some kind of move to find a home for Mrs. Mouton, Seventh District Alderman Robert Weber was contacted.

In a letter to Lieutenant Governor Martin Schreiber seek-

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S.A.F.E. CLUB SPONSORS SHOPPING TRIP, CARD PARTY

(Oakland, Calif.) - The SAFE (Seniors Against A Fearful Environment) Club held a benefit card party for THE BLACK PANTHER last Saturday, ending a busy week of serving the needs of the elderly in and about Oakland.

The very enjoyable card party was held at St. Andrew's Manor, 3250 San Pablo, and was attended by seniors from different homes throughout Oakland. Lively games of pinochle and bid whisk kept everyone very busy and happy, along with delicious hors d'oeuvres and refreshments prepared by SAFE Club volunteers.

At one point during the evening a talk was given explaining the importance and necessity of reading THE BLACK PANTHER and afterward, everyone there took out a trial subscription. The high point of the affair came when BPP member Brad Lomax, a victim of multiple sclerosis, described his participation in the successful 26-day sit-in held at the Department of Health and Welfare (HEW), which resulted in the recognition of the civil and human rights of disabled persons. During his talk Brad reminded the seniors that they too would have to organize themselves to gain their rights.







SAFE volunteer takes seniors on shopping trip (top photos), and BPP member BRAD LOMAX with senior participants in Benefit Card Party for THE BLACK PANTHER.

Earlier in the week the SAFE Club was in action again, taking elderly citizens on a shopping trip to local supermarkets. With its brand new, specially-equipped van, the SAFE Club will be expanding its vital services to seniors.

Besides shopping trips and escort services for cashing checks to prevent muggings, the new van will take seniors to doctors' appointments and to various social, cultural, and recreational activities.

For more information or if you would like to participate, please contact the SAFE Club at (415) 562-5261.□

INTERCOMMUNAL SURVIVAL COMMITTEE:

Serving The Oppressed White Community, Body And Soul

A descriptive analysis of the positive and model "Each One Teach One" Club, a community Survival Program sponsored by the progressive, Chicago-based Intercommunal Survival Committee (ISC), follows.

The new Each One Teach One program initiated at the Uptown People's Community Service Center is, above all else, "a survival program for the minds of our youth."

Our children lose their desire to learn at a very early age in the school system. Consequently there are many children who graduate from grade school who are unable to read at all and have no vehicle to regain the precious thirst for knowledge they once had.



Community protest for school lunch program led and organized by Chicago ISC.

While the school budgets in the poor and oppressed communities are being cut more and more, the school system continues to exclude parent and community participation in the education of the children. This new model program involves parents, older brothers and sisters, community volunteers, unemployed teachers and the children, who are between the ages of six (6) and nine (9), and includes consultation with the children's overworked teachers in the schools.

The first Each One Teach One club is already in full swing

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This Week In Black History

May 30, 1822

On May 30, 1822, a house slave betrayed Denmark Vesey's slave conspiracy. The Vesey conspiracy was one of the most elaborate slave plots on record. It involved thousands of Black people organized into small cadres; no one group knew another existed in Charleston, South Carolina, and the surrounding vicinity. Authorities arrested 131 Black people and four Whites. Thirty-seven were hanged.



SOJOURNER TRUTH

June 1, 1843

Sojourner Truth, the first Black woman to take the platform as an antislavery lecturer, left New York on June 1, 1843, and began her work as an abolitionist.

May 31, 1870

On May 31, 1870, the first of a series of Enforcement Acts (Ku Klux Klan Acts) put federal elections in the hands of federal officials. It guaranteed, with the backup of union troops, civil and political rights of freedmen through the courts.

June, 1943

A group of Black and White believers in direct, nonviolent action organized the Congress of Racial Equality in June of 1943. The group staged its first sit-in that month in a Chicago restaurant.

June 1, 1963

On June 1, 1963, two Black students were escorted by federalized National Guard troops and federal officials and were enrolled at the University of Alabama despite opposition from Governor George Wallace.

COMMUNITY SURVIVAL

800 TURN OUT FOR B.P.P. FREE FOOD RALLY IN L.A.



BPP-sponsored Community Survival Rally in Los Angeles was a success Over 500 people received free bags of groceries.



BPINS photos

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Some 800 people attended a very successful Community Survival Rally at South Park here last Saturday organized by the Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party. Co-sponsored by the New Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, the high point of the event was the distribution of over 500 bags of free groceries and several hundred pairs of shoes.

The three and one-half-hour Survival Rally featured professional entertainment by a host of well-known, local talent and several local speakers. Entertainment was provided by the Pan African People's Arkestra, the Black Cultural Association, the Watts Prophets and Ed Gates, a jazz organist.

The Community Survival Rally was oriented around three themes: Malcolm X, African Liberation Day, and the announced upcoming return of Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the BPP, from political exile.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES

Acting as master of ceremonies of the rally was the coordinator of the Southern California BPP Chapter, Bob Duren.

The first speaker was Roland Coleman from the National Conference of Black Lawyers, speaking in behalf of the National Committee To Overturn the Bakke decision. Coleman spoke on the legal/political issue of "reverse discrimination" and its potentially reactionary effect on the "too little but hard won" educational and employment opportunities for minorities.

The next speaker was Rev. Alvin Dortch, one of the Black protesters arrested and beaten at the recent Davis Cup Tennis Tournament in Newport Beach for his efforts to stop the tennis match between the U.S. team and the racist South African tennis players. He urged the Black community to support the African liberation struggles in Azania, (South Africa), Namibia and Zimbabwe.

Concluding the rally program, Bob Duren re-emphasized the seriousness and timeliness of the issues presented by the other speakers. He stressed the importance of the Survival Programs of the BPP in organizing the Black, poor and oppressed communities in Los Angeles and throughout the country.

Commenting on the life and teachings of Malcolm X, Bob stated that the thought and spirit of Malcolm still lived on in the BPP, in its programs and in its philosophy.

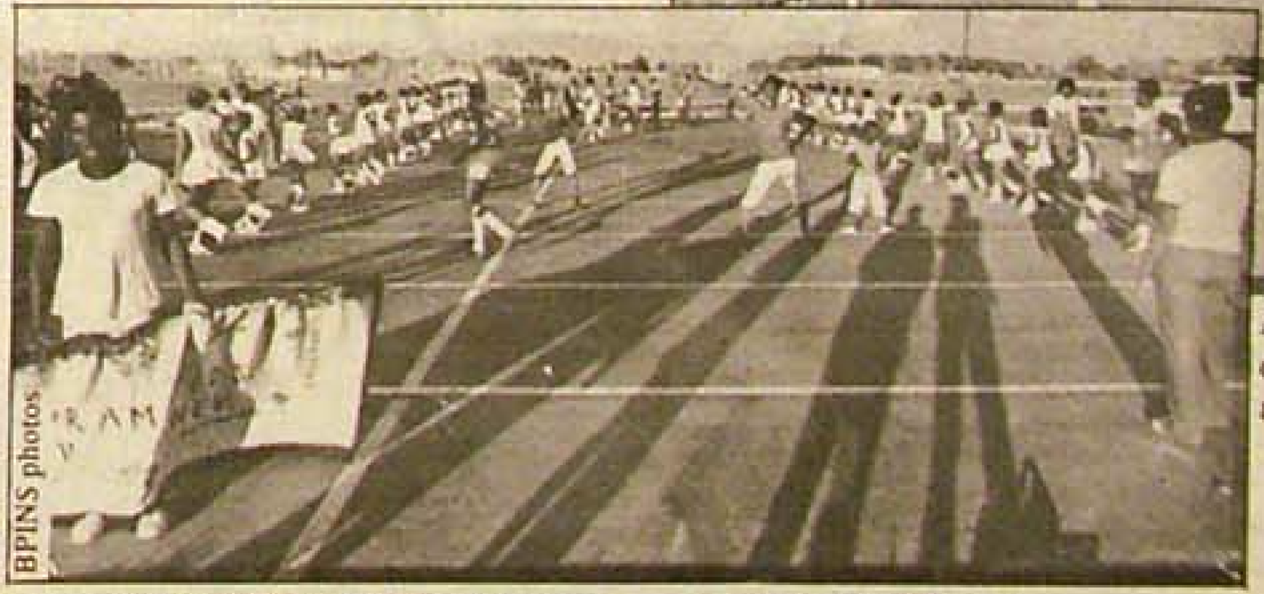
Community people were encouraged to participate actively in other aspects of the Party's efforts to organize and raise the political consciousness of the community.

Despite the efforts of a group of suspected agent provocateurs to disrupt the rally, the actual handling of the food and shoe giveaway was efficient and relatively flawless. The use of Free Food Tickets helped greatly to make the food giveaway an orderly process. Community workers and community people handled their responsibilities with pride and enjoyment.☐

HY-DRAMATICS EXCEL DESPITE LACK OF SUPPORT FROM LAS VEGAS CITY OFFICIALS

B.P.P.—Sponsored Drill Team Captures First Place





BPINS photos

BPP-sponsored HY-DRAMATICS drill team stepped and strutted their way to first place in Las Vegas' annual Helldorado Parade.

(Las Vegas, Nevada) - The Hy-Dramatics drill team and bugle corps, organized and sponsored by the local chapter of the Black Panther Party, recently took first place in Las Vegas' annual Helldorado Parade, overcoming total noncooperation from racist city officials.

The 47-girl, five-boy drill team and 10-member drum corps, the largest drill team in the Black community of West and North Las Vegas, competed with over 160 drill teams from Nevada and Southern California on May 14, winning first place for the best non-school drill team.

The drill team, which was organized about three months ago, consists mainly of Black youth who live in the North Las Vegas Housing Authority (NLVHA) project.

Jerry Sherman, the leader of the drill team, stated that they approached the NLVHA with hopes of assistance. The youth

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MILLIONS OFF WELFARE

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

Republican program. And it certainly raised the possibility Carter is, shall I say, 'latently conservative.' "

So reactionary is the welfare plan, that those millions of Americans who put the "liberal" Georgia peanut farmer in the White House, especially the Black community — whose massive votes gave him the needed margin for victory — now realize that "Carter has out-conservatized even Richard Nixon," reports *Pacific News Service*.

Nixon, the last U.S. President to propose a comprehensive reform of the country's archaic welfare system, proposed a guaranteed annual income that would be equalized in all 50 states. Under the abortive Nixon plan of 1969, those welfare recipients who would not accept work would have been penalized $300 a year. Carter, however, proposes to substantially cut off benefits to those whom the government says should work.

The jobs component, in a time when jobs are so scarce, may be the major question mark in Carter's plan. "It's just a plain sham," complained one Democratic staffer who works in the Congressional Black Caucus.

EMPLOYABLE PEOPLE

"The reason we have 'employable' people on AFDC (Aid to Families With Dependent Children) is because the private sector can't provide jobs. And at the same time they're talking about forcing welfare mothers to work, they're also talking about how we have to have six per cent unemployment indefinitely. Who are they trying to kid?"

Califano's press conference last week was the first time that the Carter welfare plan has been explained in detail. Three weeks ago, in a message to Congress, Carter disclosed the principles of his welfare proposals. Califano said that details of the $25 million plan, which will be submitted to Congress in August, will probably undergo some changes.

Under the proposals several existing and frequently overlapping welfare and jobs programs would be combined into one system. Two categories of welfare recipients would be created, those expected to work and those not expected to work.

The first category includes the aged, disabled, children younger than 18 and the parents of small children. They would not be required to work and would receive a single monthly cash payment.

"Healthy" adults without small children fall into the second category, those required to work or lose most of their welfare benefits. As an inducement to encourage poor people to seek employment in the private sector, those who obtain low-wage private jobs would be entitled to larger welfare payments than those who take jobs provided by the federal government.

The following is a breakdown of the subsistence cash payments that would be made under the proposed Carter welfare plan:

•Healthy adults with no small children, who would be required to work, would receive a basic payment of $1,100 a year apiece. This sum would be reduced by 50 cents for each dollar earned.

(Califano said no decision had yet been reached on how old the youngest child would have to be before the mother would be required to work but suggested that 12 would be the likely age.)

•A single parent family of four with at least one small child, in which the parent would not have to work, would be entitled to $4,200 a year, a payment that could be supplemented, as is now true in most cases, by states, counties and cities. The federal portion of the payment would increase each year to account for inflation.

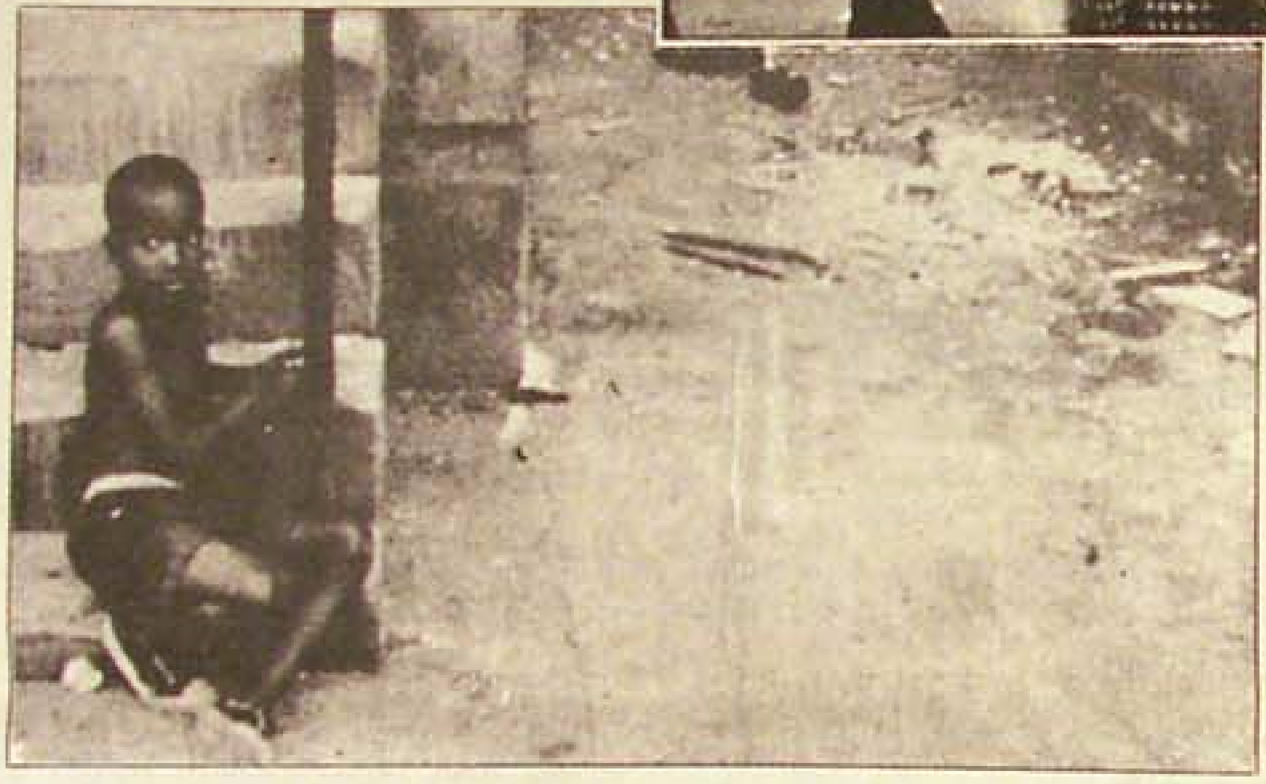
•In two-parent families with four children, in which one adult would be required to work, or in a single-parent family with no small children, the payment would be $2,300 a year. If the adult worked in the private sector, his or her benefits would not be reduced until they reached $3,800. After that they would be cut by 50 cents on the dollar.

If the adult worked in a public job, the benefits would be reduced by 50 cents on the dollar after $1,900 was earned.

•Aged, blind and disabled adults who presently receive supplemental security income would be entitled to federal benefits of $2,300 for an individual and $3,500 for a couple. If this payment proves to be less than what they now receive in federal benefits, they would be entitled to their current benefit level.

One of the key parts of the welfare plan is Carter's insistence that costs be maintained at their present level. For this reason, numerous local and state officials have attacked the plan for its failure to provide badly needed additional funds to help the cities and states.□





Carter's proposed welfare plan, called "a sham" by a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, would do little to alleviate the problems faced by our youth and elderly. Instead, the program will cut millions off welfare.

Milwaukee Welfare Mother Left Homeless

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ing help from the governor's office, Weber wrote, ". . .it is recognized by everyone involved that this eviction action has caused Mrs. Mouton's physical and mental welfare to seriously deteriorate." Mrs. Mouton's 19-year-old daughter had a nervous breakdown recently, running from her home at 2468 N. Teutonia Avenue into midday traffic to lay down in the street, in a suicide attempt.

Schreiber replied that he would contact the welfare department as to what efforts it was making to aid Mrs. Mouton, but that contact has yet to be made.

Weber admitted that "I can't believe that the welfare department, if it is trying to do its job, is dragging the thing out so long. They haven't done anything aggressively to resolve the situation, and this has been going on since December."

Mrs. Mouton has lived with four of her children in a household of eight at her father's house at 2563 N. Teutonia Avenue for the past three months. She has complained of harassment. A county homemaker, Anna Volk, who was sympathetic to Mrs. Mouton's plight, was dropped from the case in February.

Mrs. Mouton needs at least a three-bedroom home to accommodate her family. She has applications pending at all the local public housing project sites. Once more passing the buck, a city housing authority spokeswoman said that people who registered for such openings at two sites in 1975 are just now being interviewed for housing and special consideration is rare.

Ken Payne, a supervisor in the county Housing Department said that Mrs. Mouton will probably have to wait for whatever comes up. Almost seven months have passed and Mrs. Mouton and her family are still waiting.□



SAMUEL WOODS

Oakland Black Man Brutally Beaten By White Cops

(Oakland, Calif.) - Unwarranted police brutality against Black Oakland residents continued last week when Samuel David Woods had his collarbone broken and ankle fractured by two White Oakland cops.

On Thursday, May 26, around 9:30 p.m., Woods was driving down East 14th Street in East Oakland. He stopped at a liquor store on Seminary Avenue and then proceeded across the street where he stood in front of the My Club on East 14th for a few minutes.

SHORT PERIOD

After a short period of time which he spent talking to a few friends in front of the night club, he went a block down the street to a Quik Way hamburger stand to find a pay telephone.

Woods had found a phone when he was approached by two White Oakland cops who told him to take both hands out of his pocket.

They then proceeded to manhandle him.

Woods told THE BLACK PANTHER that when he exclaimed, "What is this, Nazi Germany?" it seemed to infuriate the two racist police officers. They began to beat him with more force.

When Woods was thrown into the darkness of a paddy wagon, he was beaten severely on his shoulders with a nightstick, causing his collarbone to fracture and break.

Woods was later taken downtown to the police station but only after one of the cops had called in and found an outstanding year

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FLATLANDS VOTE DECISIVE FOR WILSON, GILMORE, NORWOOD

RACIAL, CLASS SPLIT IN OAKLAND ELECTIONS

(Oakland, Calif.) - A survey of 43 precinct areas in the predominantly White middle-class Oakland hills conducted by a local weekly newspaper here reveals distinct racial and class patterns in the city's recent election.

According to the results of the *Montclarion* newspaper survey, the 43 hill area precincts — bounded roughly by the Warren Freeway, Redwood Road and Highway 24 — voted almost three to one in favor of conservative Republican businessman David Tucker over eventual winner Judge Lionel Wilson in the mayor's race.

Wilson, with 42,640 votes to 36,925 for Tucker, became the first Black mayor of Oakland in the May 17 runoffs, mainly, according to initial reports, as a result of a strong voter response in Oakland's "flatlands" area — predominantly Black, Chicano, Asian and Native American communities.

In fact, it was the turnout in the flatlands of East Oakland — organized extensively by a Black Panther Party "get-out-the-vote" drive — that proved the decisive margin for Wilson.

Joining Wilson in the winner's circle in the recent elections were: Carter Gilmore, who topped Peter Eng 36,814 to 34,282, to become the only Black on the Oakland City Council; James Norwood, who, although a Black political newcomer, defeated nine-year incumbent Charles Goady, 34,362 to 31,820; and



In the recent Oakland runoff elections, the White middle-class hills area (shown in background), backed the conservative status quo.

Russell Bruno, a White liberal, who handily bested 17-year incumbent and longtime reactionary Lorenzo Hoopes 34,804 to incumbent, Wilson and Gilmore's election forms the basis for a new liberal and progressive majority on the Oakland City Council, only one vote shy of a clear plurality on the nine-member Council.

As it stands now, the old established alignment of downtown business interests and White Republican politicians (along with the influence of the *Oakland Tribune*) totters on the verge of political extinction. For the first time in memory, for example, no one endorsed by the 34,449.

Together with Ms. Mary Moore, an Alameda County Parks commissioner, voted into office in the April 19 nominating elections and John Sutter, a two-time *Tribune* won elected office.

Yet, it was exactly this old conservative pattern, clearly unrepresentative in a city with a population of 45 to 50 per cent Black, 12 to 15 per cent Chicano, and seven to 10 per cent Asian — that is, where the so-called "minorities" are the majority population — that the hill voters sought to perpetuate. •

The following tabulation shows how 43 hill precincts voted (with *percentages in parentheses*):

•Mayor — Tucker 7,112 (72) to Wilson 2,750 (28);

•City Council — Eng 6,733 (70) to Gilmore 2,838 (30);

School Board #1 — Bruno 5,176 (51.2) to Hoopes 4,931 (48.8);

School Board #3 — Goady 5,188 (58.2) to Norwood 3,738 (41.8).

Meanwhile, in related matters,

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MEET WITH TOP OFFICIALS OF REACTIONARY NEWSPAPER

Black Clergy Blasts Racist Coverage In Oakland Tribune

(Oakland, Calif.) - Members of Oakland's Black clergy demanded last week that the reactionary *Oakland Tribune* end its racist coverage of news events in the Black community.

In what one Black minister termed "an effort on our part to heal long-festering wounds," members of the Baptist Ministers Union and the East Oakland Clergy held a series of meetings with top officials of the *Tribune*, including publisher Joseph W. Knowland.

"Our main concern is that the *Tribune* (the city's major daily newspaper) realize we are part of the community," said Rev. J.L. Richard, president of the Baptist Ministers Union and pastor of Evergreen Baptist Church where the meetings were held.

Rev. Richard and Rev. Michael Dunn, president of East Oakland Clergy and pastor of Elmhurst Presbyterian Church, headed the group of some 40 ministers who met with Knowland, *Tribune* Executive Editor Frank Finney, and notoriously conservative, Associate Editor Gayle Montgomery.

Just two weeks ago, in the final

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Mayor-elect LIONEL WILSON with Black clergy supporters.

MARIA RIVERA

CHARGES DROPPED AGAINST MILWAUKEE WOMAN VICTIM OF POLICE BRUTALITY



MARIA RIVERA (right) with her mother, SUSANA MARTINEZ.

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) - "It is we, the people, who have freed Maria Rivera. . .and we are going to continue our fight against police brutality in this city!"

These were the triumphant words of Ms. Susana Martinez upon learning that the assault and battery charges against her daughter, Maria Rivera, had been dropped on May 16.

In the face of strong community pressure put on the courts by the Maria Rivera Defense Committee and its supporters, Judge Victor Manian, in a last-minute hearing, ordered that all charges against Ms. Rivera be dropped. Acting on the district attorney's recommendation to drop the charges, Judge Manian alluded to the anger and "fury" this case had created both in the Latino and other poor communities throughout the city of Milwaukee.

INCIDENT

The charges stemmed from an August 28, 1976, incident in which several Milwaukee policemen burst into Ms. Rivera's apartment without a search warrant. Allegedly in pursuit of Ms. Rivera's boyfriend, the cops proceeded to harass and beat Ms. Rivera, terrorizing her children.

After arresting her and charging her with obstructing an officer, the district attorney dropped the charges and sent Ms. Rivera home, only to re-arrest her and charge her with assault on a police officer after she and her mother filed charges of police brutality with the Fire and Police Commission. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, May 28, 1977.)

According to Ms. Martinez, since the time of the arrest, both Maria's telephone and her own phone have been tapped, while city detectives have been following and harassing Ms. Rivera.

The Maria Rivera Defense Committee, composed of Latino, women's and progressive White organizations, had launched a widespread campaign to "stop the frame-up of Maria Rivera." Over the past two months the group had distributed thousands of posters and leaflets exposing Ms. Rivera's victimization by the police.

The Committee is now planning an event to celebrate Ms. Rivera's victory and focus attention on the continuing struggle against Milwaukee police brutality.

For more information, contact the Maria Rivera Defense Committee, 2211 East Kenwood, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211, or call (414) 871-9979.□

B.P.P.—Sponsored Drill Team Captures First Place

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

asked that an apartment which had been vacant for five years be fixed up and used as a youth center.



BPP-sponsored drill team, the dynamic HY-DRAMATICS, at practice.

At first, the Housing Authority approved the request, but after two months of delay and giving the youth no reasons, the NLVHA changed its mind.

The youth also were turned down when they asked for assistance from the mayor of Las Vegas. He said that he wouldn't help the drill team because it was not integrated. Nevertheless, all of the White drill teams in the area are not integrated.

At this point, the drill team turned to the Black Panther Party for assistance. The BPP Chapter was very helpful in organizing fundraising events, including car washes, dances and monthly donation ticket drives.

John Crear, coordinator of the Las Vegas Chapter of the BPP, stated, "The city and the Housing Authority are always complaining about youth crime and vandalism, but when it comes to doing something constructive for the youth, they have a deaf ear. The Black Panther Party will not stand idly by and watch the youth in Las Vegas get caught in the traps of legalized gambling, prostitution and other vice."

The Hy-Dramatics drill team, Crear went on, and other youth programs which are being organized by the Party, will give the Black youth of Las Vegas something they can look to and participate in with pride in themselves and their community.

The drill team has been invited to participate in parades in San Diego, San Bernadino, and Washington, D.C. Jerry Sherman said, "What we really want to do is go to Oakland so that we can step out in our bad colors of red, black, and green for the children of the Oakland Community School and the brothers and sisters of the Black Panther Party."□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Rape Ruling Condemned

(Madison, Wisc.) - Angry women here are demanding the resignation of Dane County Judge Archie Simonson who last week ruled that rape is a normal reaction from juveniles exposed to provocative clothing in a sexually permissive society. The uproar involves the case of a 16-year-old girl raped by three boys in a school stairwell. At a disposition hearing for one of the three youth, who last January pleaded no contest to charges of second-degree sexual assault, Simonson said the boy's reaction was understandable. He ruled that the youth be permitted to stay at home under court supervision rather than be placed in an institution.

Dennis Banks Decision Appealed

(Sacramento, Calif.) - California Governor Jerry Brown will appeal to the California Supreme Court an order issued last week by an appellate court directing him to extradite Native American leader Dennis Banks to South Dakota to serve a prison term. Brown charged that the appellate court misstated facts about his investigation of Banks' legal status and refused to consider the order.

Guards Cause Prison Revolt

(New York, N.Y.) - An investigative committee of the New York State Commission on Corrections has concluded that the inmate rebellion last July at Attica State Prison was precipitated by the beating of Sunni Muslim leader Albert McQueen by five guards.

Prison For Mitchell, Haldeman

(Washington, D.C.) - The Supreme Court last week cleared the way for former Attorney General John Mitchell and ex-White aide H.R. Haldeman to go to prison for their parts in the Watergate cover-up. The high court refused to hear appeals from the two men and another ex-Nixon aide, John D. Ehrlichman.

COMMON PRACTICE

CBS–TV Admits "Shared Information" With C.I.A.

(New York N.Y.) - The former president of CBS News admitted last week that the network "shared information" during the 1950s with the CIA with the implied consent of William S. Paley, chairman of CBS.

Mickelson's admission came in response to a statement made by Richard Salant, CBS News president since 1961, that he discovered CBS-CIA links last year during an internal investigation of the network. Salant said he ordered the investigation after ex-CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr accused former CBS Washington bureau chief Frank Kearns of being a CIA agent.

TELEPHONE INTERVIEW

Mickelson, in a telephone interview from London with the *New York Times*, said that upon request, CBS provided CIA operatives with "outtakes," or portions of news films not broadcast on the air, particularly those relating to protests in foreign countries.

It was common practice at the time, Mickelson continued, for overseas CBS correspondents, upon returning to the U.S., to meet with then CIA Director Allen Dulles to discuss "what was happening in the world."

According to Mickelson, CBS cooperation with the CIA began in 1954. The Radio Free Europe president said, "I was called in to see Mr. Paley and found two CIA agents in his office. It was then that I learned that our man in Stockholm, Austin Goodrich, had been placed there by the CIA and was working for them.

"Since this took place in Paley's presence, I concluded that cooperation with the agency carried the chairman's blessings. . ." Mickelson explained.

Salant said that one week after he became head of CBS News in 1961, he received a phone call from an anonymous CIA agent in New York City, who said that Mickelson knew all about the network's relationship with the CIA.

On another occasion, Salant said a CIA agent visited him in his office and said, "I'm liaison with the news division and when we want something, I'm the guy who'll call up." □

U.C. STUDENTS PROTEST UNIVERSITY TIES WITH APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA

(Berkeley, Calif.) - Student protests against U.C. (University of California) investments in corporations doing business in South Africa ignited last week, resulting in the arrests of over 400.

While no students were arrested in a sit-in held here at U.C. Berkeley's Wheeler Hall, 400 students were arrested at U.C. Santa Cruz and 20 more at the U.C. campus in Davis.

The protest held in Santa Cruz was by far the largest with over 1,000 students marching in protest over U.C. investments used to prop up the apartheid regime.

A statewide U.C. boycott was planned for Friday, June 3, but was called off as the organization which organized the protest, Campus United Against Apartheid (CUAA), decided there wasn't sufficient time to put together the demonstration.

Instead, CUAA, which was active in a similar protest at Stanford University — in which 294 students were arrested — will hold a teach-in on that day stressing planning and organizing for the future.





Police arrest campus protester against university investments in apartheid South Africa, and (right), Azanian children, innocent victims of U.S. profit motives.

The anti-apartheid protest at U.C. Berkeley started in famous Sproul Plaza. A light, drizzling rain did not seem to dampen the enthusiasm of over 400 demonstrators. Popular and progressive sociology professor Harry Edwards, who is currently battling for tenure at the university, led a list of speakers who denounced the support of South Africa with over $900 million in U.C. funds.

From Sproul Plaza, the students marched to University Hall where U.C. President David Saxon has his offices. After marching through the city of Berkeley the students returned to the campus to take over Wheeler Hall for over two hours before leaving.

From this protest came three basic demands:

1) that the university must divulge itself of investments with corporations doing business in South Africa;

2) that the next scheduled U.C. Regents meeting (in June, in Los Angeles) must be open and that the regents hold an open hearing in Sproul Plaza next October to tell of their progress in pulling their investments out of South Africa; and

3) that a student-faculty-staff

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

Navy Report Details Camp Pendleton K.K.K. Violence

(Camp Pendleton, Calif.) - Ku Klux Klan members in the Marine Corps once planned to attack Black soldiers after an alleged barracks raid, according to a recent report by the Naval Investigative Service (NIS).

The 606-page report said that members of the White Brotherhood and the American Nazi Party joined KKK members in holding four "war councils" at which riot guns, explosives and other weapons were displayed.



Members of the Camp Pendleton 16 currently on trial for an alleged attack on White soldiers. KKK violence on the huge Marine base has been allowed to go unchecked.

The NIS began its probe of KKK activity at the nation's largest military base after an incident last year in which 14 Black Marines were alleged to have raided a room where Whites were having a beer party. It has since been revealed that the Black Marines were looking for a Klan meeting which was being held in an adjacent room.

Since that time, two Black soldiers have been convicted, one has been acquitted, one has been given immunity and in the other case, the charges have been dropped. Nine Black Marines will go to trial on charges of assault and conspiracy.

Defense attorneys have collect-

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Gary Tyler Denied New Trial

(New Orleans, La.) - The U.S. Supreme Court recently refused to hear Gary Tyler's appeal of his conviction on false murder charges. The high court gave no reason for its action.

Tyler, currently serving a sentence of life at hard labor in the infamous Angola State Prison, was convicted in 1975 by an all-White jury. The 18-year-old Black youth was falsely charged with murdering a White youth outside a Destrehan, Louisiana, high school. At the time of the alleged murder, a White racist mob was attacking a school bus in which Tyler and other Black youth were riding.

Shortly after his conviction, the only witness who testified that Tyler had fired a gun, a young Black woman, recanted, explaining that she had been pressured to lie by the prosecution. Tyler appealed his conviction to the U.S. Supreme Court after the Louisiana supreme Court turned down a motion for a new trial last January.



GARY TYLER

Jack Peebles, Tyler's attorney, requested the new trial from the Louisiana Supreme Court. The request was made for several reasons, including the recantation by the key prosecution witness and an important question of legal jurisdiction between the criminal and juvenile courts. Peebles based his unsuccessful appeal to the Supreme Court on the jurisdictional question.

Now, attorneys for Tyler will file a writ of habeas corpus in the Lousiana judicial system seeking a new trial requiring a review of the facts surrounding his case.

For more information on the case, write the Gary Tyler Defense Fund, 344 Camp Street, Suite 200, New Orleans, Louisiana, (504) 568-9890. Also, you can write Gary Tyler, #84156, at: Angola State Prison, Angola, Louisiana, 70712.□

(THE BLACK PANTHER wishes to thank the *Militant* for the information printed in this article.)□



The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that the discriminatory union seniority system is legal.



SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS RACIST UNION SENORITY SYSTEMS

(Washington, D.C.) - In a decision which sets a dangerous precedent for the upcoming Bakke case, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled last week that union seniority systems are lawful even if they perpetuate racial discrimination forbidden by the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

In another reactionary ruling the high court ruled that states may deny unemployment benefits to workers who are laid off their jobs due to a labor dispute at one of their company's suppliers.

In its ruling on union seniority systems, the high court held that federal courts may award retroactive seniority only to minority workers who can prove that members of their race were discriminated against since the 1964 Civil Rights Act took effect. In a 7-2 vote, with Thurgood Marshall and William Brennan dissenting, the panel ruled that the past discrimination cannot date back before the enactment of the 1964 law.

When the Bakke case, which concerns special admissions for minorities to University of California professional schools, went before the California Supreme Court, minorities argued that one of the reasons the university lost the case was due to the fact it did not admit past discrimination. Now with the new ruling, which all but negates past discrimination as a basis tor affirmative action, prospects have dimmed that the California high court's ruling will be overturned when it goes before the Supreme Court this fall.

The California Supreme Court ruled that a 36-year-old White engineer, Allan Bakke, was a victim of "reverse discrimination" when he was twice denied admission to a U.C. medical school where slots were reserved for minorities.

Writing for the majority in the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, Justice Potter Stewart upheld the seniority system "even where pre-act discrimination resulted in Whites having greater existing seniority rights than Negroes." Potter went on further to state that Congress did not wish to "destroy or water down the vested seniority rights of employees simply because their employer had engaged in discrimination prior to passage of the (Civil Rights) act."

The case involved challenges by Black and Mexican-Americans in San Antonio, Texas, says the *San Francisco Examiner*. The minority workers disputed union policies and contracts under which city drivers may not transfer with seniority to higher paying long-haul jobs.

Although the court ruled that the driver had a right to transfer their seniority, it said that the workers who charged they were discriminated against before the Civil Rights Act were not entitled to relief and that no person may be given retroactive seniority to a date before the law's enactment.□

Houston Cop Charged With Murder Of Chicano

(Houston, Texas) - One cop has been charged with murder, four others fired from the force, and one suspended for their involvement in the brutal drowning murder of a 23-year-old Chicano.

Despite these moves, an outraged Chicano community here is demanding that all officers involved in the killing be indicted. The community is also demanding that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and U.S. Justice Department intervene in the case to prepare federal charges against the six police officers.

On the night of Thursday, May 5, Joe Campos Torres, Jr., was in a bar. He got into a dispute. The barkeeper called the police

Six cops showed up, arrested Torres, and took him down to the jail. The supervisor there refused to jail Torres however, ordering the officers to take him to a hospital because he had been severely beaten.

Instead, the cops took Torres to the Buffalo Bayou, beat him, and pushed him off a 25-foot high wall. The body was found the following Sunday.

Police officials reacted by trying to contain the scandal. First, they set up an internal affairs unit to "investigate." then one of the cops involved was charged with murder. Then the six cops were suspended. Then five of the six were fired.

But the Chi[...] was not sati[...] get what[...] Helen P[...]



Protest against police violence in Mexican-American communities.

[...]e 500 people rallied at Our [...] Guadalupe Church May [...]ll prosecution of

Seeing Bodies

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

jeopardy before the shooting.

When those men raised their weapons, they fired because there was something missing in their attitude toward the people in their sights. They did not feel that if they fired they would be killing other human beings. That extra measure of restraint that should animate a peace officer when he confronts anyone was missing.

This is the evil that racism works; it removes us from the restraint that is the life of humanity.

The South African government showed little restraint last year. In addition to the hundreds of dead and wounded, the Vorster government placed hundreds of others in various forms of detention without trial. Many of these were tortured; at least 26 died — suicide being the prime "cause" of death. At one point virtually the entire intelligentsia and political leadership of the Black community were in confinement.

WHITE SOUTH AFRICANS

Many White South Africans, including most of the government officials, now try to minimize the killings. They hasten to point out that they never called out the military; the police, armed with machine guns, were sufficient. They rebuke Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr., and his "wild" assertions that almost 1,000 children were killed last year, with solemn declarations that they killed only 300 or 400 children.

Much is made of the intertribal conflicts in South Africa. Nothing is said about the fact that only a small group of mostly Xhosa rural Blacks attacked Soweto students and that they were soon stopped by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, a Zulu.

No mention is made of the pitched battles in Cape Town where Blacks and Coloreds (the mixed people) fought side by side with stones against machine guns.

As we did in 1970, the South African government has tried to hide the bodies. It, too, seeks to reverse the chain of causation: The students weren't murdered; they killed themselves.

We have come a long way from Jackson State. To deny that there has been racial progress in this country of late would be a distortion. Of course, there is still racial death today. One need only visit major cities to find that out.

The degree to which this progress has occurred will be sorely tested in South Africa. We do have vital interests in South





Scenes of misery and murder from Soweto rebellion.

Africa, but they are not the material ones.

Last week Vice-President Mondale met with Prime Minister John Vorster. Andrew Young, our chief representative at the United Nations, was there this week. This is important. There are White South Africans who do want to make the changes that would transform their country into a real democracy. We should encourage them.

Yet, as we encourage them we must not forget Soweto. The South African government is capable of almost any level of violence that is necessary to put down dissent.

The question for us is this: Is there a level of official violence in South Africa that we would not tolerate? If there is such a level, and we make it so known, then there is some chance for change. How many dead children are too many?

I believe we would not tolerate a Jackson State today. If that is so, then there is also a Soweto that we could not tolerate. In the end, the price of humanity is to see the bodies.□

Farm Workers Sue For Decent Housing

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

City and county officials.

They were later given temporary housing at a National Guard facility at Camp Roberts, 40 miles south of King City. This was done after the families protested to Governor Jerry Brown and slept in his and other top state officials' offices for two nights.

When they applied for readmission into the camp, state officials traveled to Camp Roberts to personally reject their bid. By staying in King City, the state officials said, the families relinquished their claim to being migrants and were no longer eligible in housing designated only for migrants.

Named as defendants in the suit were Governor Brown, state Health and Welfare Director Mario Obledo, Monterey County housing authority head Bruce Moore and other officials at the state level.

Farm worker advocates rightfully claim that this situation was caused by the fact that small and middle-sized rural communities discourage migrants from setling because the workers, most of them Chicanos, might gain a political and numerical majority.□

Black Clergy Blasts Racist Coverage In Oakland Tribune

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

days of the city's mayoral campaign, in which Superior Court Judge Lionel J. Wilson emerged the winner as the first Black mayor of Oakland, Richard Dunn and other members of the local Black clergy bitterly attacked the *Tribune* for its biased election endorsements, urging local residents to cancel their subscriptions. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, May 21, 1977.)

The major issue discussed by the two influential Black ministerial groups with the three *Tribune* officials was the question of whether Oakland's news media, particularly the *Tribune*, are sensitive to the needs of the Black community. (Over 60 per cent of this port city's population is composed of Black and other minority people.)

The Black clergy demanded that the local news media:

•Be sensitive to the needs and interests of Black people;

•Print stories relevant to Black women and men;

•Realize that neglecting to report news of interest to the Black community — "the sin of omission" — is racist;

•Realize the racism of presenting Blacks exclusively in secondary roles;

•Focus on the progressive activities, not just crime, in the Black community; and

•Acknowledge the active role of the Black clergy in community affairs.

DONE OUR BEST

"We've done our best to make Oakland a decent place in which to live," Rev. Richard said.

Charging the news media with traditionally underestimating the power and prestige of the church in the Black community, Rev. Frank Pinkard, pastor of Faith Presbyterian Church, declared, "Black ministers, collectively, speak to more people in the community on any given Sunday morning than anyone else.

"People listen to us and expect from us, direction and guidance. No one, politicians included, has as much influence over our community. We are determined to become a visible, vocal group of leaders, expressing concern for all of Oakland," Rev. Pinkard said.□

Racial Split In Oakland Elections

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

a preliminary 1977-78 city budget of $144.3 million, up about one million from the current fiscal year, has been submitted to the City Council by City Manager Cecil Riley.

According to Riley's report, the budget is balanced and could be handled without an increase in the city's present property tax rate of $2.94 per $100 of assessed value.

Of the $144.3 million, the budget proposes to spend $110.4 for personnel salaries, up $4.4 million from the current year.

Of the departments, proposed salaries for the police total $34.3 million (up $1.3 million), taking the biggest chunk of the budget. The fire department comes next, with a proposed total of $23.1 million in salaries.□

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"The Penal Colony"

Huey P. Newton's appearance before the parole board while imprisoned in the California Men's Colony at San Luis Obispo was fruitless as the Black Panther Party leader refused to compromise his dignity. In this excerpt from the chapter "The Penal Colony" in the book Revolutionary Suicide, *the political autobiography of the Black Panther leader and chief theoretician, Huey continues his struggle against the cruelties of prison confinement.*

Then we got into the heavy things — the reasons for my refusal to work, et cetera. I was ready for them. But when I gave my explanation, they replied that I wanted to pick and choose the rules I would obey and that this was a very arbitrary attitude. I responded by expressing a total lack of faith in the penal system and the parole board and let them know that I did not expect parole then or any other time.

WILLING TO OBEY

I told them I was willing to obey rules I disagreed with, but I would never obey rules that denied my dignity as a human being. Furthermore, I urged them to disobey those rules that violated *their* integrity and dignity. One of the board members, a Negro, was so shocked that he expressed doubt about my sanity. This is a good example of the mentality controlling prisons across the land, one so narrow that it regards human dignity and strength of character as abnormal.

After that hearing I resolved never to go before a parole hearing again, even though my attorneys advised against this decision.

The prisons definitely need to be transformed, but this cannot be accomplished in a vacuum or by random incidents. Prisons are an integral part of a complex whole that can be defined as the American institutional superstructure of the world. I say the world because the United States is an empire, not a nation, and the way prisoners and minorities are treated here has a definite relation to the way the American power structure treats people around the world.

The world must become a place in which poor and oppressed people can live in peace and with dignity. If we still need prisons after that transformation, they must be true rehabilitation centers rather than concentration camps. In the new society the centers would not be called prisons or penal institutions and they would not be ancient rock fortresses in inaccessible areas.

They would be an important part of the community, in which people who are not well or who are unhappy would still be made to feel that they are part of humanity. Most of the men in prison have been made to feel superfluous from birth.

JAMES BALDWIN

James Baldwin has pointed out that the United States does not know what to do with its Black population now that they "are no longer a source of wealth, are no longer to be bought and sold and bred, like cattle." This country especially does not know what to do with its young Black men. "It is not at all accidental," he says, "that the jails and the army and the needle claim so many. . . ."



HUEY P. NEWTON, currently in exile in Cuba, is set to make an historic return to resume leadership of the BPP and the movement for social change in the U.S.

Many now recognize that most of the people in prisons do not belong there. When they can be motivated to believe that they have something to offer society, something desperately needed, which only they can contribute, then there will be no need for prisons. But each man must first be convinced of his own value and uniqueness, and that this uniqueness is his, and his only, to give to others. That is what true rehabilitation means.

All the time I was at San Luis Obispo, Charles Garry and his staff were working to appeal my conviction before the California Court of Appeals. Their proceeding was based on a number of improper maneuvers that had been used by the prosecution in their determination to convict me.

Among them were: the grand jury, as well as the trial jury, was illegally tainted with racism; my previous conviction of felony should have been struck; the evidence for a first-degree murder conviction was not sufficient; the prosecution suppressed material evidence, and the trial judge failed to reopen the trial when it was discovered; the trial judge contributed to the highly charged atmosphere and made many prejudicial rulings; the judge had failed to give the jury an important instruction.

My attorneys followed the appeal process closely and kept me advised of every step, but I took little notice, having no faith in the court system. They had kept me in jail without bail for almost a year while awaiting trial. Then, after the conviction, they denied me bail pending an appeal.

Even when we appealed the decision denying bail, we were given no consideration. I could find no reason to hope that the state would reverse my conviction. As far as I was concerned, I would pull fifteen years in the penitentiary, and pull it in isolation.

TO BE CONTINUED

California Governor Attacks Irrationality Of Capital Punishment

BROWN FORCES PREPARE TO FIGHT MOVE TO OVERRIDE DEATH PENALTY VETO

(Sacramento, Calif.) — Following his promised veto of the bill that would restore the death penalty in California, Governor Jerry Brown is preparing to fight legislative attempts to override his veto.

Brown's chief of staff, Gray Davis, revealed the governor's intentions several hours after Brown's veto.

"The governor intends to communicate his views to the legislators during their deliberations on the override attempt, and he will urge them to oppose the attempted override," Gray explained.

Acting barely four hours after the state Senate voted 27-10 to approve Assembly amendments to the current capital punishment legislation, S.B. 155, Governor Brown, in the presence of only a few aides, quietly vetoed the death penalty bill, carrying out a vow he made five months ago.



BRIEF MESSAGE

His brief message to the legislature said:

"Statistics can be marshaled and arguments propounded. But at some point, each of us must decide for himself what sort of future he would want. For me, this would be a society where we do not attempt to use death as a punishment. Accordingly, I am returning Senate Bill 155 without my signature."

A life-long opponent of capital punishment, Brown took a stand unprecedented for a governor when he declared in his State of the State message to the legislature on January 6 of this year that he would veto any death penalty bill as "a matter of conscience."

In a recent interview, the youthful and popular California governor said that capital punishment is "very arbitrary" and "irrational." "There are thousands and thousands of homicides and by the time you get through the judicial process," Brown said, "very few people end up to the point where they get to the gas chamber. It seems random, it seems arbitrary, it seems irrational."

A former Jesuit seminary student, Governor Brown unsuccessfully sought to have his father, former Governor Edmund G. Brown, Sr., spare internationally-celebrated prison author Caryl Chessman from the gas chamber in 1960. The 43-year-old California governor joined protesters outside San Quentin Prison at the time of the last execution in the state in 1967. Instead of capital punishment, Brown favors life imprisonment without possibility of parole.

The legislature has until September 1 to override the veto. The death penalty bill, authored by "law and order" advocate, state Senator George Deukmejian of Long Beach, would impose capital punishment for treason and 15 other crimes. The bill passed both houses of the state legislature with the bare two-thirds majority vote required, bringing about speculation that the override attempt could go either way.

It takes a two-thirds majority of both the 40-seat Senate and the 80 seat Assembly to override a gubernatorial veto.

If the legislature fails to muster the votes needed for an override, the death penalty will become a bitter issue in next year's state elections. Reactionary supporters of the bill have vowed to place a death penalty initiative on the ballot in the event they lose in the override battle.

Brown's veto will not be popular with most Californians, who voted 2 to 1 in 1972 to restore capital punishment. Last year, the state supreme court ruled that California's death penalty statute was un-Constitutional on the grounds that it failed to allow for "mitigating" circumstances of jury discretion in individual cases. S.B. 155 makes such a provision.

Meanwhile across the U.S., 10 other states are currently debating new death penalty laws. At least 25 states have adopted legislation that may stand up in light of the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling last year permitting capital punishment —a reversal of its 1974 decision that the death penalty constitutes "cruel and unusual punishment."□

Turmoil Continues To Rock Susanville Prison

(Susanville, Calif.) - The Susanville state prison complex, the scene of a prison revolt in February of this year in which guards fired indiscriminately at prisoners, remains seething with racism and guard dissatisfaction.

A February 13 rebellion by inmates over the issues of guard harassment, arbitrary search and seizure and failure to enforce cleanliness rules was put down by unnecessary rifle fire. In the aftermath of this incident two prison officials were demoted and one guard was suspended, causing increased unrest among White correctional officers.

LOOK INTO THE HISTORY

However, a look into the history of Susanville reveals a very racist and conservative attitude among the prison guards. Most of them come from surrounding Lassen County, which is all-White, while most of the inmate population (65 per cent) is drawn from urban centers.

The White guards have been very unreceptive to an affirmative action program begun in 1974 by the California Department of Corrections (CDC). At the present time the prison staff is far short of the CDC goal of 22.5 per cent Black, 12.1 per cent Mexican-American and 1.4 per cent "other" minorities. Among 172 officers, for example, there are only 11 Mexican-American, three Native Americans, one Black and one "other."

Susanville Superintendent Senon Palacioiz admits that racial hostility is a major factor in the difficulty recruiting minority guards for the prison. In recent years, Palacioz pointed out, "Many have experienced vandalism. . .One (minority employee) found out that someone put an egg in his gas tank;. . .another had his car scratched from one end to another;. . .one individual had two of his tires slashed; and there were some personal phone threats against minority staff."

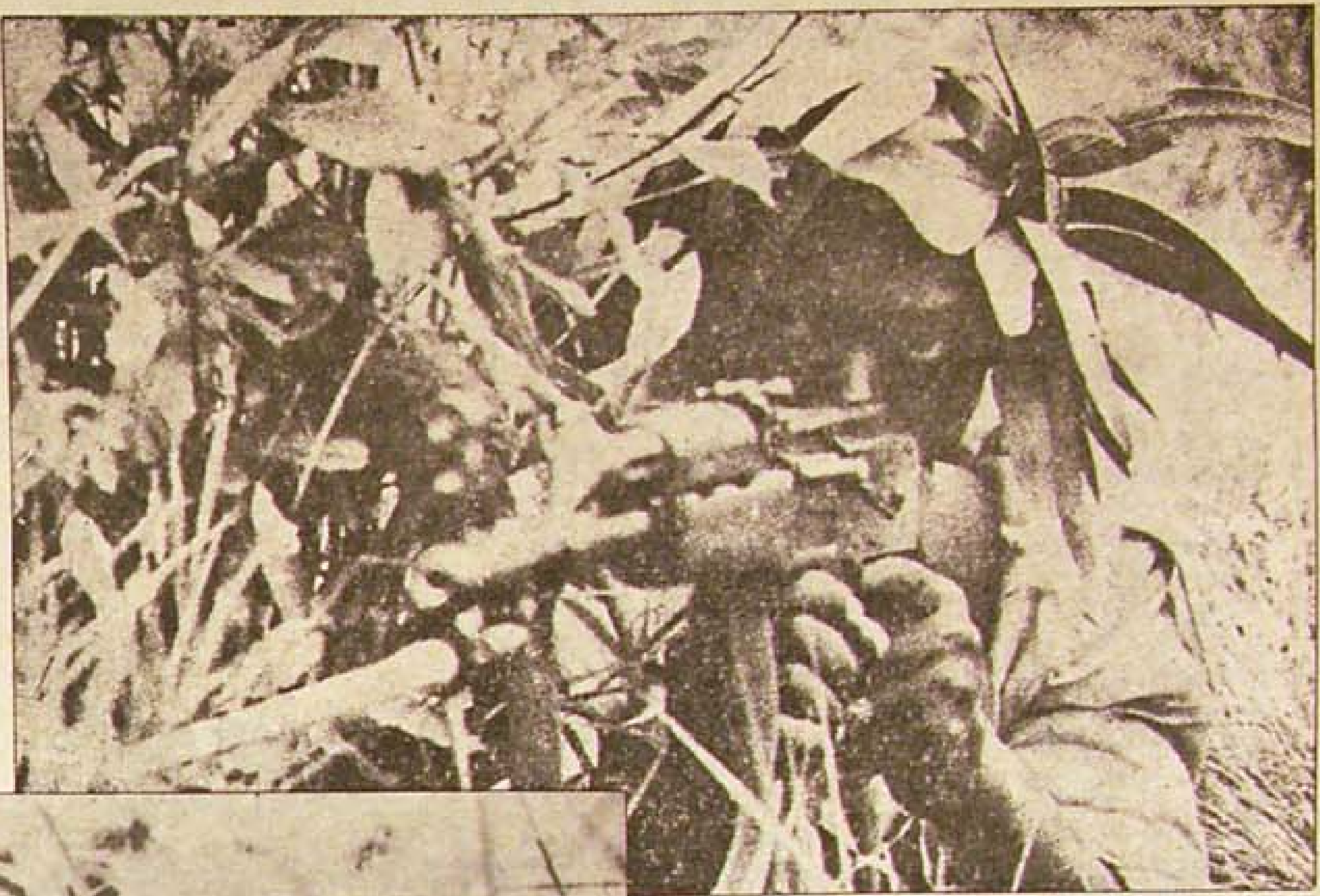
According to observers, racial cliques have developed not just among inmates, but among the guards themselves. This animosity has intensified greatly since the shooting incident.

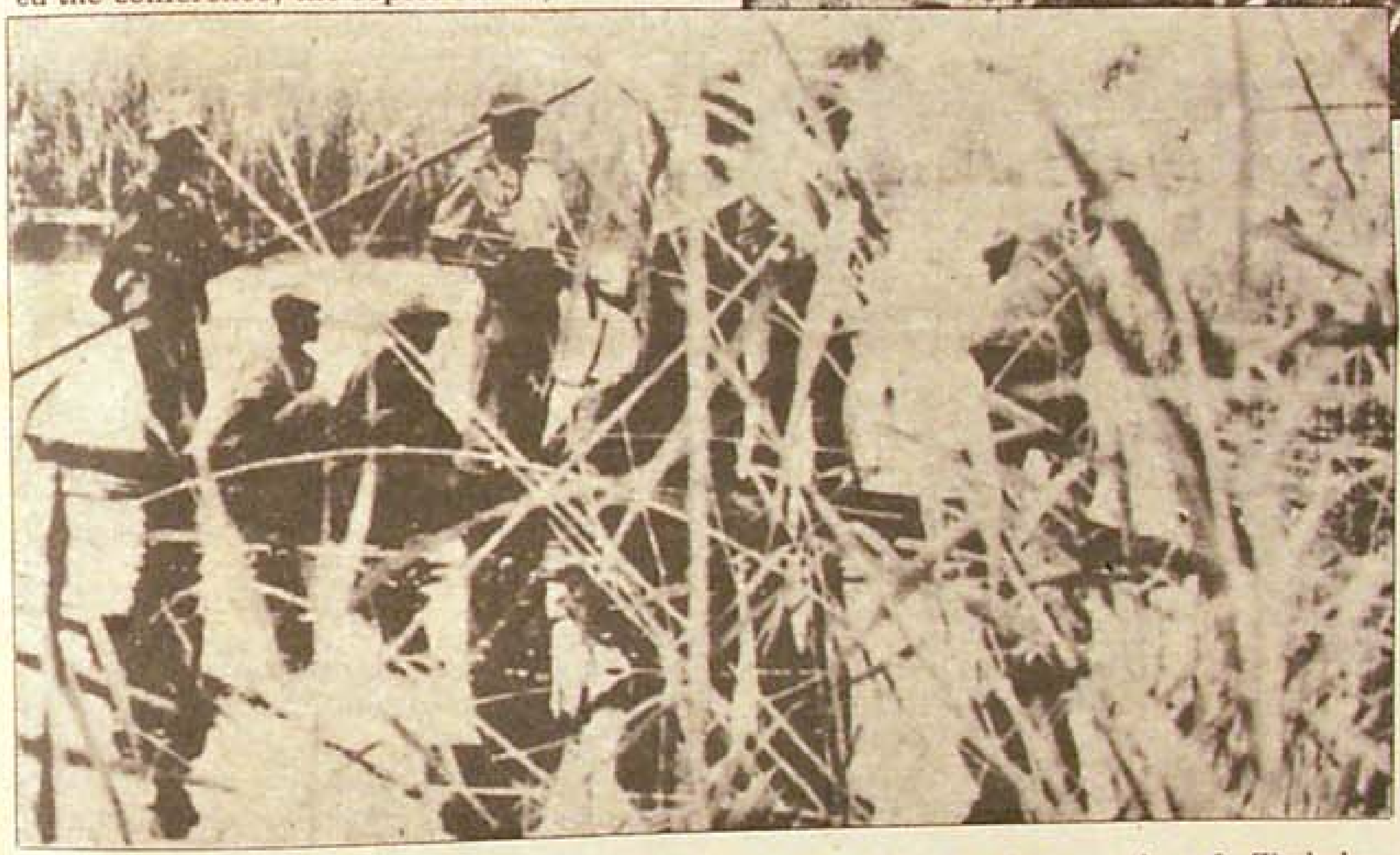
U.N. CONFERENCE CALLS FOR MANDATORY SOUTH AFRICAN ARMS EMBARGO

(Maputo, People's Republic of Mozambique) A Declaration and Program of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Namibia (South West Africa), calling for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa and increased United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia, were adopted by the internationally attended U.N. conference on southern Africa that concluded here recently.

Speakers at the final meeting of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia hailed "the spirit of Maputo" and described the conference as a landmark in the history of the liberation struggle in southern Africa. The final report of the conference stated that "attendance at the conference, which far exceeded expectations, was in itself a striking manifestation of widespread concern and support for the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia."

The approximately 500 persons who attended the conference, the report stated, included delegations from 92 member states, five national liberation movements, five observer missions and 27 intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations.





Namibian and Zimbabwean freedom fighters on the offensive against racist minority regime. Recent U.N. conference in Maputo, Mozambique, called for increased support of the struggles of Namibia and Zimbabwe.

Among the other measures the conference urged were aid to the liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia and to the frontline states, and the convening of a special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia later this year.

The only sour note of the May 16-21 meeting was the refusal of 14 Western nations — including the U.S., Britain, France and members of the European Common Market — to endorse parts of the historic Maputo Declaration because of its strong denunciation of the White racist regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa.

In the Declaration on the Liberation of Zimbabwe, the conference solemnly proclaimed its full support for the people of Zimbabwe in their just struggle for independence. It reaffirmed that there should be no independence before majority rule and that any settlement relating to the future of the territory must be worked out with the full participation of the people of Zimbabwe represented by the Patriotic Front. The conference rejected any notion of special rights and privileges for, or disrimination against, any ethnic group.

Painstaking attempts had been made last year to reach a negotiated settlement culminating in the Geneva Conference on Rhodesia, the Declaration stated. However, so far all reasonable and meaningful proposals which would have secured a negotiated settlement for an independent Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule had been totally rejected by the Smith regime.

Confronted with the intransigence of the regime, the Zimbabwean freedom fighters had intensified the armed struggle, and the fighting forces had forged ahead in their drive towards unity. The conference stressed the importance of the unity of all the patriotic forces in their struggle against the illegal racist minority regime.

The conference also strongly condemned the persistent acts of aggression committed by the illegal minority Rhodesian regime against Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia, which had resulted in enormous loss of life and destruction of property. The international community should give the utmost assistance, it said, to these states in order to deter armed attacks by the illegal minority regime.

In the Declaration on the Liberation of Namibia, the conference solemnly proclaimed its full support for the struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of their sole and authentic liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia.

The conference strongly condemned the colonial and illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa "which constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people and against the United Nations," in defiance of repeated demands for its withdrawal by the Security Council and the General Assembly.

The United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal authority to administer that Territory until independence, has the responsibility to assist the Namibian people in their struggle against South African aggression and occupation and continued defiance of the authority of the United Nations.

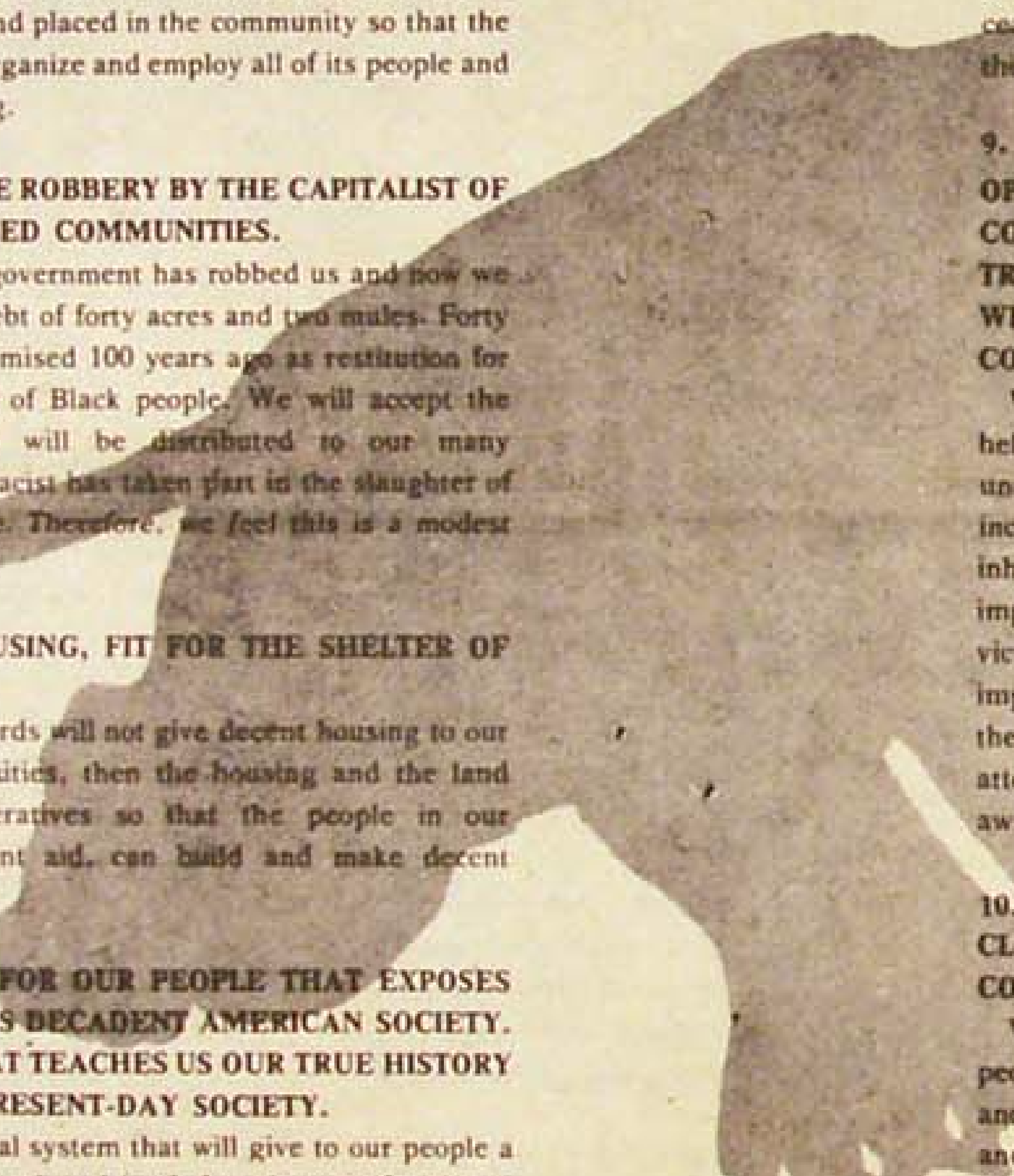
The conference strongly condemned the increasing militarization of Namibia by the Pretoria regime, and said it was imperative that all states cease and desist any form of direct or indirect military consultation, cooperation or collaboration with South Africa.

The conference strongly denounced the Turnhalle tribal talks (in Namibia) as "a South African strategem to perpetuate its ruthless colonial and racist policies and practices under false pretenses." The international community should act to "frustrate South Africa's tactics of political deception," the [illegible]id. □

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE



1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long establish should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.



ANDREW YOUNG (left) and WALTER MONDALE.

YOUNG MONDALE HEAD HOME

Congress Cuts Aid For Southern Africa Frontline States

(Washington, D.C.) - Even before Vice President Walter Mondale and U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young returned home from their separate trips abroad to expound the "new" U.S. policy on Africa, serious Congressional opposition to that policy was voiced by the House of Representatives. The lower house of Congress approved a $3.2 billion foreign aid bill after narrowly defeating an effort to eliminate $100 million appropriated for progressive and militant Black-ruled countries in southern Africa.

The defeated amendment to cut off military aid to Africa failed by only four votes, 208-204. In its final form, the bill denied aid to four of the five frontline states in southern Africa, Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania and Zambia — an action that will give many African countries further grounds for their skepticism of the Carter administration's professed support of Black majority rule in southern Africa.

As he ended his 16-day, eight-nation African tour, Young continued to receive widespread criticism for:

(1) downplaying the role of armed liberation struggles; and

(2) advocating capitalism and the free market system as the salvation for Blacks who suffer under the apartheid system of South Africa.

Addressing some 1,500 students at the University of Zambia in Lusaka following his two-day visit to South Africa, the Black chief U.S. delegate to the U.N. was taunted and jeered by students who accused America of doing nothing for the liberation struggles of southern Africa.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

RHODESIA INVADES MOZAMBIQUE IN "HOT PURSUIT" OF ZIMBABWEAN GUERRILLAS

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - The Rhodesian government launched a vicious ground and air attack in Mozambique last week, "overrunning and destroying" four alleged military bases of the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front. At least 28 people were killed in the raids and a small Mozambican town was napalmed.

Robert Mugabe, leader of the Patriotic Front, blasted the attacks, declaring that "our forces are fighting from within our country (Rhodesia) and to say that we are fighting from Mozambique is quite untrue."

Security forces of the White minority Rhodesian government began their attacks on Mozambique on Sunday, May 29, on an alleged guerrilla camp near the town of Mapai, 60 miles inside Mozambique. Rhodesian military commanders told reporters that they were in "hot pursuit" of freedom fighters whom the Rhodesian troops claimed were preparing an offensive across Rhodesia's southern border.

The Mozambican government, which sent reinforcements to the border area, reported that 700 Rhodesian soldiers crossed into Mozambique, backed by Vampire jets and helicopters.

In addition to the four "military bases" — Mapai was the only one named by the Rhodesians — the raiders said they destroyed two large guerrilla "complexes." The one near Mapai was de-



Zimbabwean refugee victim of Rhodesian terrorism.

scribed as "the controlling center of all incursions into the southeast of Rhodesia."

When Mapai was seized on May 30, Rhodesian government sources said it was deserted. Large quantities of weapons, ammunition, explosives and equipment were reported destroyed during the raid.

A spokesperson for the Mozambican Defense Ministry announced that the Rhodesian marauders also attacked a location in northwest Mozambique near Chioco in Tete province, about 50 miles from the Rhodesian border. The Mozambican official explained that two Rhodesian fighter planes and a helicopter that dropped napalm bombs on Chioco for nine hours were shot down by Mozambican forces.

Last week's attack was the third such one staged by Rhodesia in less than a year. In August and November of last year, the White settler regime massacred several hundred Zimbabwean men, women and chil-



dren in refugee camps inside Mozambique. In both instances, Rhodesia claimed that the camps were guerrilla bases.

Earlier this month, Rhodesian troops conducted a "hot pursuit" raid inside Botswana seeking guerrillas who allegedly murdered some White Rhodesians.

Rhodesian aggression against its Black-ruled neighbors has escalated to the point that last week, the United Nations Security Council endorsed a report recommending $54.5 million in foreign aid to Botswana to counter attacks from its White-ruled neighbor. (See Africa in Focus, page 18.)

Two weeks ago, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda declared a "state of war" against Rhodesia. Kaunda's action followed a warning from Great Britain that Rhodesia was planning attacks on Zambia.

Mozambican President Samora Machel announced a "declaration of war" against Rhodesia on March 1, 1976, and closed his country's 800-mile long western border with the breakaway British colony.

Both Mozambique and Zambia, as frontline states in southern Africa, are staunch supporters of the armed liberation struggle against the regime of Rhodesian "Prime Minister" Ian Smith. As such, each country has provided aid to the Patriotic Front as well as allowing Zimbabwean refugees to settle inside their countries. □

"THE FLAME OF REVOLUTION HAS BEEN LIT"

PROTRACTED STRUGGLE PREDICTED IN ZAIRE REBELLION

(Luanda, Angola) - "The flame of revolution has been lit and it will never be extinguished."

Thus, in no uncertain terms, a spokesperson for the Congolese National Liberation Front (FNLC) told the *Guardian* last week that the popular struggle against the corrupt regime of President Mobuto Sese Seko will continue, converting to protracted people's war if necessary.

Punctuating his remarks, the FNLC source said the rebel forces shot down a Zaire air force Mirage jet near Kasaji March 16. Government bombing of liberated areas in Shaba province — in planes piloted by pro-imperialist interventionist military personnel — continued unabated last week.

The Front still controls the towns of Kisenge, Sandoa, Kapanga, Maluga and Dilolo and the joint Moroccan, Zairois, Sudanese, Egyptian and French forces are encamped at Kasaji — quite a different story from the image of a "war already won" being circulated to the Western press in Kinshasa.

The spokesperson said the Front forces were continuing to harass the joint Mobuto forces, who are still unable to make contact with the FNLC fighters "Throughout the operations by the Moroccan, Egyptian, Sudanese, French and Zairois forces, they have not once succeeded in attacking our fighters," the *Guardian* was told.

"We have attacked them, as we did at Lupasa, Mutshatsha and Kasaji. Each time they have



CIA puppet MOBUTO SESE SEKO faces extended struggle from FNLC rebels.



had to admit to losses. But they have never caught us or found our positions. They think they will frighten us with their air bombing. But we are not afraid. They say this savannah is not suitable for guerrilla warfare. We will show them that it is. We are showing them."

"They just can't find us," he added.

The Front spokesperson explained, "This is not a war for control of cities. It is mass mobilization and the principle aim is disassociating Zaire from imperialism through mobilization of the people's own determination to oppose imperialism. The enemy has not yet understood this."

Mobuto's tactics throughout his effort to remain in power have been based on accusing other powers of interference in Zaire. First it was the Cubans and the Soviet Union. Now, since no evidence has turned up of such involvement, Mobuto has resorted to talking of "Angolans" captured among the Front forces.

The FNLC issued a statement this week categorically denying the presence of any foreigners in its ranks — and repeating its earlier statement, "We do not have any foreigners among us, nor do we need any." □

Soweto Students: "If Possible, Hit Back"

The following is the conclusion of an interview with Tebello Motapanyane, secretary general of the South African Student Movement (SASM) and the first chairman of that group's Action Committee — later known throughout the world as the militant Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC).



Soweto students burn textbooks.

CONCLUSION

QUESTION: I don't actually want to deal with the events of that day in detail because they are very well known to the world. On that day, many hundreds of students were murdered by police bullets. Could you describe the events which took place after that day and tell us how the leaders of the student movement went on to pursue the struggle further.

A: After the first shootings of that day the students reacted by stoning the police and carried out other actions. Immediately after that we told our students to do what they could to spread the actions to other locations. The struggle went on for some days immediately after June 16 at the same pace because at that time the Action Committee was meeting everywhere in an attempt to intensify the struggle so that it should really be felt by the government.

Q: The struggle spread throughout the country within a short while. Was the spread of the struggle all organized by any

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Africa In Focus

United Nations

Responding to White aggression against Black-ruled countries in southern Africa, the United Nations Security Council last week approved over $168 million in economic assistance to Botswana and Lesotho. Without a formal vote, the Council endorsed a report estimating that Botswana — one of the five frontline states — would need $54.5 million in foreign aid to counter attacks and threats from the White minority regime of Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). In a separate action, the Council approved $113 million for Lesotho, a tiny country which is completely surrounded by South Africa.

South Africa

Two high-ranking officials of the government of South Africa last week proposed reforms that would give token political power to the Colored (mixed race) and Indian people of the country, holding out little hope for these reforms to affect the country's over 18 million Black majority population. In a conservatively worded speech, "Education Minister" Piet Koornhof advocated "cultural pluralism" — "equal coexistence in a mutually supportive relationship within one nation" of people of differing races, cultures, languages and beliefs. "Defense Minister" P.W. Botha called for a new constitution, which would offer a greater political role to the over three million Colored and Indian people of South Africa.

Sahara

Moroccan soldiers are disputing reports from their government that the Polisario Front has been defeated in the Western Sahara, *Pacific News Service* reports. In recent interviews, Moroccan troops said their convoys are continually attacked by Polisario freedom fighters. Morocco and Mauritania illegally occupied the phosphate rich Western Sahara after the former colonial power, Spain, withdrew in 1976.

Inside People's Mozambique

FRELIMO Battles Health Problems

The following is Part 3 of an informative eyewitness account of the FRELIMO government's struggle to provide the people of Mozambique with adequate health care, written by Ms. Jennifer Davis, research director for the Africa Fund. This excerpt begins as Ms. Davis vividly describes traveling to a rehabilitation camp for Mozambican militants wounded during the 13-year long war of liberation against Portuguese colonialism.

PART 3

We arrived at the Nangade Center long after midnight. This rehabilitation center had been established primarily for people injured in the war. The head responsible at the center, Ribiero Save, came to greet us, accompanied by James Siole, a young man who had lost a leg fighting in Tete. He took care of us for the next two days, giving us his room.

The center was initiated by FRELIMO in 1972 in Tanzania; it was moved inside Mozambique soon after the end of Portuguese colonial rule. Both Ribeiro Save and the political responsible,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

SEEK INDEPENDENCE FOR THEIR HOMELAND

SOUTH MOLUCCANS FORM SELF-DEFENSE GROUPS - FEAR DUTCH REPRISALS

(Assen, Netherlands) - South Moluccans here have formed self-defense groups for protection against reprisals from White Dutch citizens angered by the activities of a group of Moluccan patriots who have seized a school house and a train in order to strengthen demands for the independence of their homeland.

For the second time in 18 months, young South Moluccans have undertaken symbolic acts to dramatize the political betrayal and social oppression of their people by the Netherlands.

Their aim is to force the Dutch government to use its influence with Indonesia, the current colonizers of the South Moluccan islands, the eastern end of the more than 1,000 islands that make up the Indonesian archipelago.

"This is not a Dutch question, this is an international question," one South Moluccan firmly stated.

Dominated during the course of their history by the Portuguese, Arabs, Japanese and British, in addition to the Dutch, the people of the South Moluccans once known as the Spice Islands or the Dutch East Indies — came under Indonesian rule in 1950.

Shortly thereafter, a strong independence movement developed, particularly among those people from Ambon Island, the provincial capital for the South





South Moluccan patriots gather food for countrymen under seige, and (right) endure police search.

Moluccans group.

Former Indonesian President Sukarno, however, decided the entire achipelago should come under the rule of his government, based in Jakarta on Java Island. The South Moluccan independence movement was subsequently crushed, with thousands killed or jailed indefinitely.

About 12,000 South Moluccans — activists in the independence movement — descendants of the African and East Indian slaves taken to the islands to work on Dutch rubber plantations — were then forcibly exiled to the Netherlands. Placed in an abandoned Nazi concentration camp, the group was led to believe they would be returned to their island homes, an independent people.

Twenty-six years later, the now 40,000 South Moluccans in the Netherlands are still a homeless people.

Fiercely proud, most South Moluccans have vigorously refused to become assimilated as Dutch citizens. According to Noes Sollisa, a schoolteacher born 24 years ago in the prisoner of war camp and a spokesperson for the South Moluccans here, alienated Moluccan youth still do not want to be part of the Dutch society.

In fact, Sollisa explains, many of the Moluccan people here were so embittered by their experiences in the Netherlands that they refused to leave the Nazi concentration camp until 1970.

Typical of housing provided for South Moluccans throughout the Netherlands — most of whom live in approximately 63 communities ranging in size from a few hundred to slightly over 1,000 — the Moluccan people here live in long, barren, barracks-like

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M.P.L.A. Government Crushes Coup Attempt In Angola

(Luanda, People's Republic of Angola) - Angolan President Agostinho Neto last week vowed punishment of the "utmost severity" for those whom Radio Luanda branded as "agitators in the pay of international imperialists" crushed during an attempt to overthrow the ruling popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).



MPLA liberation forces celebrate in Luanda rally.

President Neto, in a nationwide broadcast over Radio Luanda that was monitored outside the country, charged former Interior Minister Nito Alves and former army political commissar Jose Van Dunen for organizing the aborted May 26 coup. Both men were jailed on May 21 after being purged from the MPLA Central Committee.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT

The Angolan president and MPLA leader said that several people were killed in the fierce street fighting that took place between loyal MPLA forces and supporters of the disgraced Alves and Van Dunen.

The Portuguese national news Alves was killed in the fighting, but the Angolan government would neither confirm nor deny the report.

Violence erupted in the Ango-

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Inside People's Mozambique

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John Nantussi, had been in combat in Cabo Delgado during most of the war. Nantussi had lost a leg, as had two of his brothers, also in the center.

The center aims to reintegrate men, women and children severely injured in the war, back into active life in Mozambique. Save commented that when he began his work he found it difficult to tell people who had suffered so much, "you must work."

But they, in fact, kept pushing him to make it possible for them to be active. "They were mobilizing me, although I was supposed to be the mobilizer!" Save remembered.

I met three men who had lost both sight and hands in the war. All of them were tremendously eager to learn to read and write — to do something.

"Nantussi tells me everything that is happening in Mozambique," Vincente, the oldest of the men, said. "I want to join, I don't want to be here as in a museum."

Everywhere in Mozambique there is little to work with except people's courage and determination. No physiotherapists, no teacher of braille, no doctor, no equipment, not even enough wheelchairs.

Yet some things have already begun. The center has its own farm. I saw people working there on crutches and some had only one arm; all, however, were happy to be able to be active. There is a literacy program; people are trying to develop crafts with local materials — clay and reeds. There is a machine workshop, left by the Portuguese, but the machines are broken.



People's doctor in Mozambique.

Living conditions are very simple and water is a serious problem. It comes from a stream at the bottom of a steep hill. There is a pump, but it breaks constantly and there are no parts to fix it. So people — many seriously disabled — have to walk up and down the hill to wash and fetch cooking and drinking water.

Many people told us how they had been wounded, always giving me the exact date. Joao, a blind man with no arms and a badly disfigured face, was mining the railroad in Tete. The mine blew up in his face. When he realized that he was blind he tried to shoot himself, so as to avoid capture by the enemy, but he found he had no hands. His companions were nearby and carried him first to Malawi, and then because they couldn't get proper treatment for him, to Tanzania — a three-day walk — with no drugs and no anesthesia.

Now he was impatient, angry at the delays in providing him with training. "I've fought and struggled and suffered and I want to be part of the new society." His ability to express anger and criticism without fear illustrated the openness of current Mozambican society. People make criticisms constantly, but the process is criticism of self as well as of others, all part of the process of building.

Just before I want to Cabo Delgado, some senior responsibles in the social action administration had been replaced. The people at the center recognized this as a sign of progress. "It shows that FRELIMO really cares about us," they said. "People who failed their responsibilities were not protected simply because they were FRELIMO members."

TO BE CONTINUED

World Scope

Laos

The Laotian government has recently launched a campaign to combat illiteracy and is continuing to set up cultural classes to raise the country's educational level. Since last February, educational classes of various types have been set up, down to the provincial level and have been attended by tens of thousands. The government has set aside Tuesday and Thursday afternoons for study, and has provided teachers, textbooks and other teaching aids. A partial count this spring showed that over 70,000 people in the capital city of Vientiane, as well as in Luang Prabang, Savannakhet, Champassak and five other provinces have attended evening schools and literacy classes. Among them over 15,000 people have learned how to read and write for the first time. The literacy campaign has also been launched in areas inhabited by minority nationalities. Over 7,900 people of Lao Thong nationality and over 2,500 people of Lao Sung nationality in Udomsay providence have learned to read.

Guam

In a strongly-worded dissent, four U.S. Supreme Court justices last week called "perhaps unprecedented in our history" the high court's 5-4 ruling abolishing Guam's Supreme Court. The U.S. court said the Guam legislature exceeded its authority when it created a Supreme Court for the island territory. The court's majority said the legislature could not weaken the jurisdiction of the federal court in Guam without the express permission of Congress. In its minority opinion, Justices Thurgood Marshall, Potter Stewart, William H. Rehnquist Jr., and John Paul Stevens said, "Although this case may at first glance seem unimportant to anyone but the residents of Guam, the result of the court's decision is perhaps unprecedented in our history."

ENTERTAINMENT

O.C.S. CHILDREN PERFORM "BRIDE PRICE 11 COWS" WITH SPIRIT AND JOY





Scenes from OCS production of play Bride Price 11 Cows.

(Oakland, Calif.) - *Bride Price 11 Cows*, an original South African play, was presented last Sunday by the children of the model elementary level Oakland Community School (OCS) in their last exciting performance of the 1976-77 school year.

Written especially for the OCS children by Ms. Thoko Mondlase-Hall, OCS artist-in-residence from the California Arts Council, who also directed the play, *Bride Price 11 Cows* is an educational and entertaining play about a traditional South African wedding. Several songs and dances highlighted the delightful program.



GREGORY LEWIS and MEADOW KILLORAN narrating OCS play.

Introducing the play, seven-year-old Gregory Lewis, one of two narrators for the afternoon, explained that in ancient South African society, it took some time for a man to ask a woman to marry him and for her to give him her answer. When she did decide that she would marry him, she did not make her response verbally but with a necklace of beads that meant she was saying "yes."

The main characters in the play are a young man named Mandla (played by Level 6B student Jesse Norflis) and a young woman named Thembisile, (played by Holly Freeman, also of Level 6B). Over the course of almost two years, Mandla and Thembisile see each other by the river. Each of the three times they meet Mandla is tending cattle with a group of young men, and Thembisile, who is with a group of women, is collecting wood for her home.

At their third meeting, Thembisile places a necklace around Mandla's neck, indicating that she will marry him.

In traditional South African society it was customary for the husband-to-be's family to provide the family of his future wife with some sort of compensation. Meadow Killoran, the other narrator of the program, explained that such payment "was only fair. . . for the all the years put into bringing up a daughter who will now go to help establish another family elsewhere with a husband."

Young Mandla, however, is afraid to tell his father that the bride price asked by Thembisile's family is 11 cows. Because his father does not have that many cows, they go to a relative who provides them with the needed cattle.

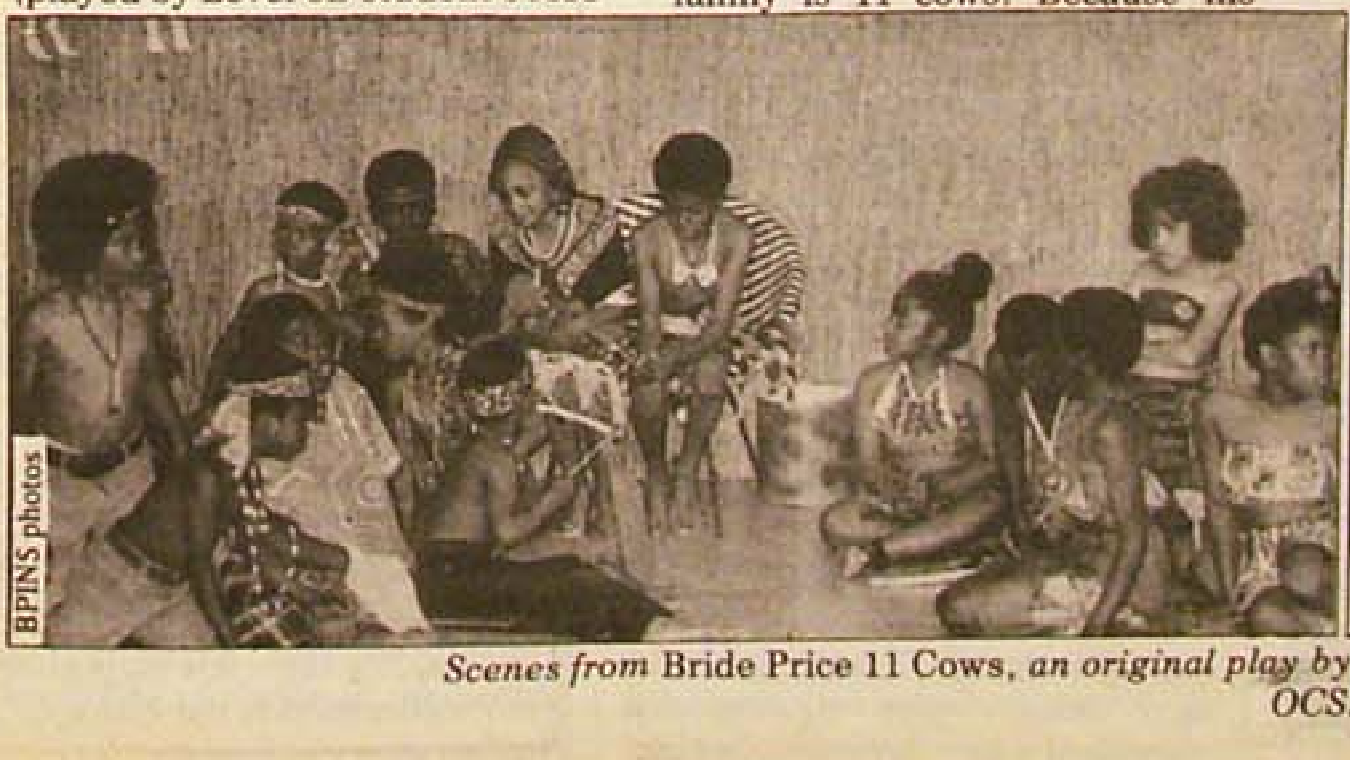
The next part of the play concerns the negotiations that take place prior to the wedding. Each family has an investigator who looks into the background of the other in order to determine if the marriage will be suitable. This process takes several months.

About 10 days before the marriage, the families of Mandla and Thembisile prepare for the big wedding feast, another custom of traditional South African society. Each family attempts to outdo the other in the amount of preparations.

Finally, the day of the wedding arrives. Thembisile and her family go to the hut that Mandla's family has provided for the new

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BPINS photos

Scenes from Bride Price 11 Cows, *an original play by Thoko Mondlase-Hall, artist-in-residence at the OCS.*

South Moluccans Form Self-Defense Groups

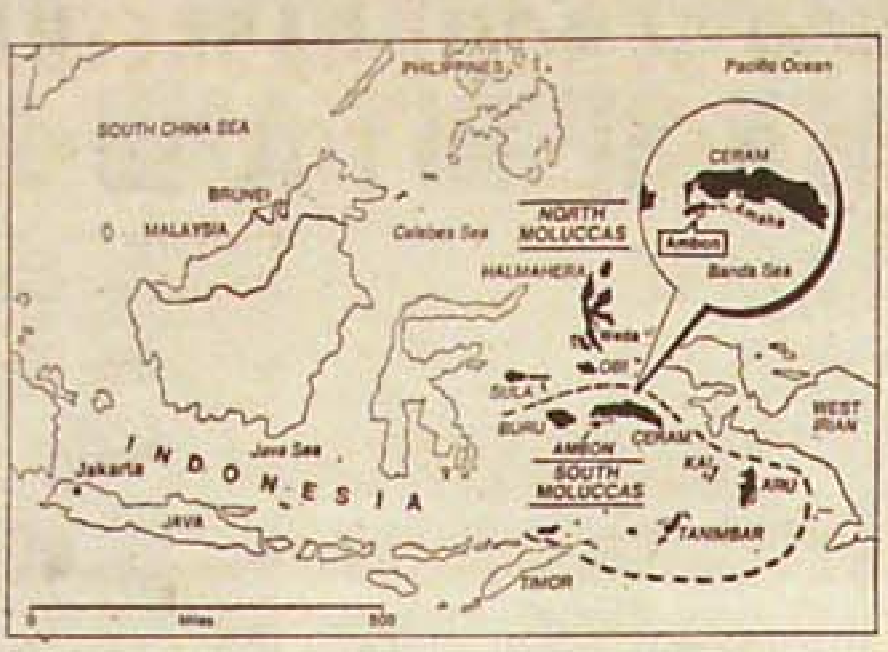
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long, barren, barracks — like brick buildings.

Of more immediate concern, however, are the serious threats of reprisals against Moluccan people by Dutch citizens angry over the latest seizures.

Both Assen and nearby Bovensmilde are located in the conservative, northeast Netherlands, a largely Calvinist community whose descendants were the original Afrikanners who colonized South Africa.

The people of the South Moluccan Islands are engaged in a serious struggle for self-determination.



According to a student leader, who refused to be identified or photographed, "Dutch people have already threatened they'll smash our community center.

"We have formed our own defense teams to guard our homes and property. They are not armed but we are ready for trouble. I can't tell you more than that for obvious reasons, but things are getting impossible for our people."

A few blocks away from the single-story schoolhouse where 106 children and a few teachers were temporaily held hostage — the children were released after 96 hours — someone has scrawled a sign, "Out with the Blacks."

Only the presence of police and Royal Marines has kept the Dutch Whites from attacking.

Fear of reprisals is a dominant concern on Ambon Island as well, with many South Moluccans remindful of the Indonesian bombs and artillery which literally leveled this provincial capital 25 years ago.

With thousands of Ambonese residents arrested in the past two decades, feelings of animosity toward the ruling officials from the principal Indonesian island of Java, run deep. The Javanese hold the best jobs and control the military, the police, the courts and the economy throughout the South Moluccans.

"There's no question we are second-class citizens in our own homeland," one person explained to the *New York Times*.

Ambon, the main island of the South Moluccans group, is 34 miles long and 10 miles wide. There has never been a road around it although villagers have pleaded for one since 1953, seeking a way for those clustered at the north end to get their rich vegetable harvests to market.

There is little industry on Ambon. Profits from the trade of nutmeg and cloves that make this area the spice center for the world belong to the Chinese or Javanese middlemen who ship the harvests to Java for processing.

Living costs on Ambon are the highest in Indonesia and among the highest in the Third World. It costs $35 dollars a week to feed an average family of six, a week's earnings for the average Moluccan farmer and four times the rate on Java.

"There is a different justice for Ambonese in the courts," one South Moluccan told a reporter. "The justice system is controlled from Jakarta. They are all suspicious of us.

"We are just like, for years, Blacks in America."□

Congress Cuts Aid For Southern Africa Frontline States

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

"I'm doing what I can," Young said, to which one student shouted in response, "Talking." The student's remark brought laughter from the audience.

In a meeting with Young, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who two weeks ago declared his country in a "state of war" with Rhodesia, told the former Georgia congressman that he doubted if the "U.S. Establishment" would allow the Carter administration to work for change in southern Africa.

Earlier, addressing an integrated group in Johannesburg the last day of his stopover in South Africa, Young said that he would oppose on principle any intensification of the armed struggle in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

In another outrageous statement, the ex-civil rights activist insinuated that racial issues are openly discussed in the U.S. and South Africa, which "means that we are more likely to come up with relevant solutions than, say the Russians, who are racists and don't admit it."



Capetown, South Africa, "squatters".

In Khartoum, Sudan — his last stop on the African continent — Young met with Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri. The pro-Western Nimeiri, who recently dismissed Soviet military advisers, told Young that Sudan needs U.S. military equipment.

"As a friend of the United States we don't receive anything from the United States, and we are hoping to receive some support," the Sudanese president told a news conference after a one-hour meeting with Young.

The ambassador did not promise any arms but said that the U.S. had sold six C-130 cargo planes to Sudan several months ago.

Sudan's rift with the Soviet Union and deteriorating relations between the U.S. and Ethiopia have made Sudan strategically important to America within recent months.□

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

La Pena Celebrates 2nd Anniversary

La Pena Cultural Center and Restaurant in Berkeley, California, will celebrate its second anniversary, with a special weekend program on June 3, 4 and 5. During the past two years, La Pena has helped to educate people about the struggles in Chile, Latin America, Africa, and other Third World countries as well as progressive movements in the Bay Area. Dozens of progressive organizations, including East Oakland's model elementary level Oakland Community School, have used the facilities of La Pena for educational and fundraising benefits.

The weekend anniversary program will feature special multicultural and political programs representing La Pena's past two years of activities. A special Pena Fiesta will be held on Saturday, June 4, with Salsa Alacran and Hedzoleh Soundz.

Also, in its West coast premiere showing, a special showing of *April in Vietnam in the Year of the Cat*, an outstanding documentary filmed in Vietnam and directed by the famous Cuban filmmaker, Santiago Alverez, will be sponsored by La Pena June 14 and 15.

The weekend celebration will begin Friday, June 3, at 8:00 p.m. featuring La Voz del Sol, the African Music and Dance Ensemble; Songs of Two Brothers; Norman Jayo; Chile Pueblo; Robert Woods; Los Viajeros; Alejandro Stuart; Rene y Ruben Chavez; Rafael Manriquez, and City Street Dance.

Saturday's program begins at 9:00 p.m. with authentic African Highlife Funk by Hedzoleh Soundz, followed by Salsa Alacran.

Sunday afternoon from 1 to 4 p.m., the children's program will include Rebecca Rodriquez, singing children's songs from Latin America; the play *Make a Circus*; United Project Children's Theatre, performing *Ananse, the Spider*, a play adapted from an African folk tale; and Robert Kikuchi, singing Asian-American songs for children. On Sunday evening, beginning at 8:00 p.m., a separate show will feature Flor del Pueblo.

SPORTS

Martial Arts

Drugs And Sports

Previously, it was stated that nutrition in training or in daily activities not involving specialized neuromuscular skill development such as the martial arts, is essentially 75 to 80 per cent of the effort.

The spiraling competitiveness and "win or else, at all costs" syndrome of martial artists and athletes in the United States in particular has brought nutrition into focus as a prime focal point for increased, optimal performance.

The stress of training requires that all systems of the body be accordingly nourished, that damaged parts be repaired as quickly and as effectively as possible. One major controversy is around the non-athletic individual as well as the athletic-oriented individual consuming drugs and or vitamins for therapeutic benefits.

For the most part, drugs alleviate symptoms of stress conditions, injuries, etc., rather than restore the health of their user. Drugs are generally rapid in their action, while those substances that are found naturally in the muscles, bones, nerves of the body, such as vitamins, minerals and their combinations, are more slow to act. A vitamin regimen for either the more active athlete or the lesser active individual often require weeks or even months before overall results are noticeable.

Many drugs have only a narrow and specific effectiveness, and many, many people often have short-range or long-range side effects from their use, while the effects of vitamins are often systematic in their action, tending to influence and enhance the "functioning of systems and their body parts, as a whole."

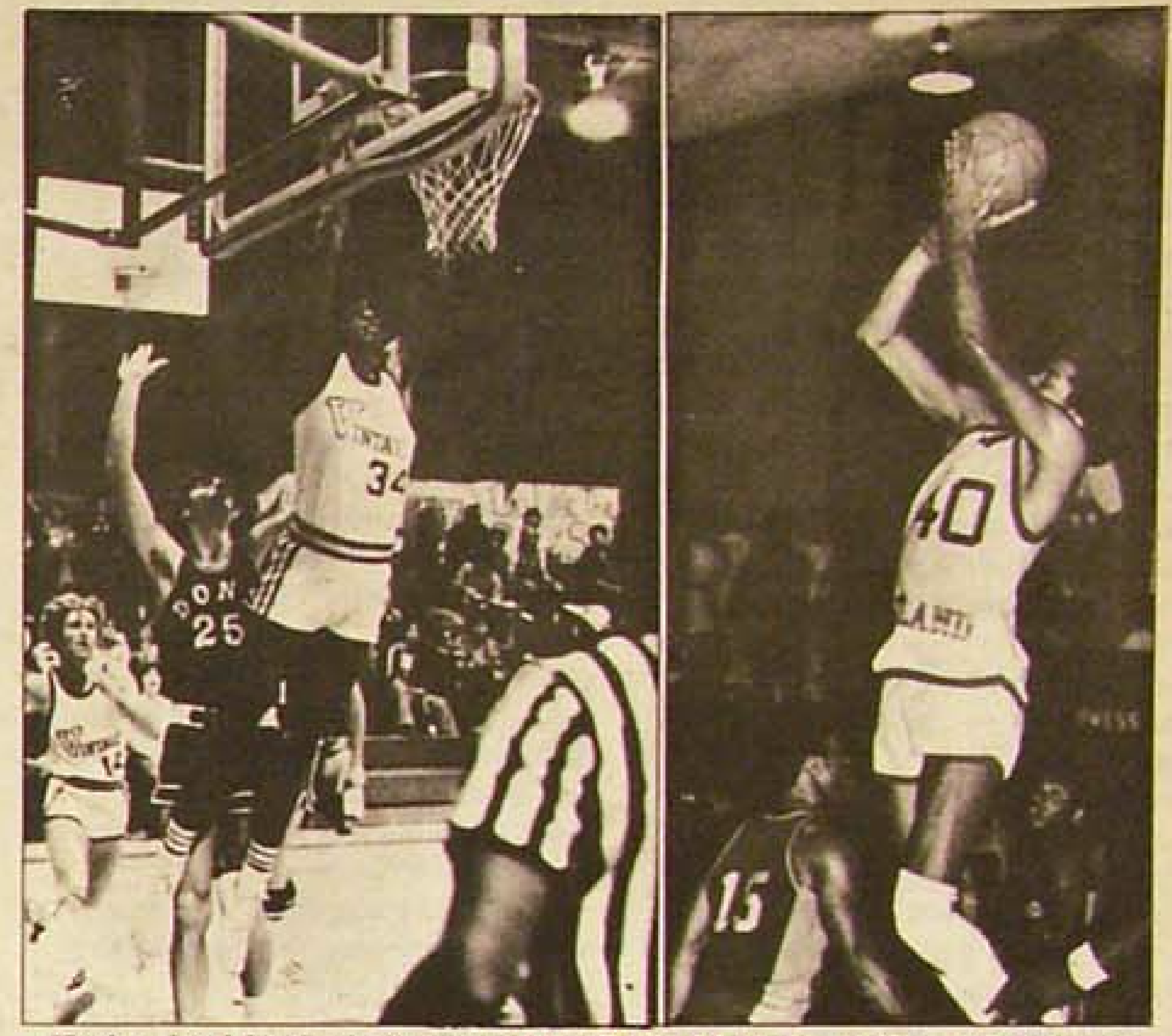
Drugs are generally foreign, alien substances, not normally found in the body. As a result, most drugs, even household patent medicines have a surprising toxicity, far above that of vitamins.

HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL STARS CONVERGE ON OAKLAND FOR SUNSHINE INVITATIONAL CLASSIC

(Oakland, Calif.) — The Third Annual Sunshine Invitational High School Basketball Classic will be held here June 1-4, highlighting the skills of such prep sensations as Albert King of Fort Hamilton High of Brooklyn N.Y., Oakland's Phil Barner of Fremont High, and Gene Banks of West Philadelphia High.

Altogether, the three high school All-Americans and 108 more outstanding 1977 high school basketball stars will be in this year's double elimination round tournament. The tourney will be featuring the nation's top talent in eight different teams which have been formed.

As an added attraction to this year's classic, there will be an open scrimmage for any junior high school youngster in the Bay Area who might not be able to afford paying $2.00 per night. This will be held Tuesday, May 31, at 7:45 p.m. at Frick Junior High School, 1245 64th Avenue. All selected Sunshine Invitational High School basketball players will be holding an open scrimmage, signing autographs, taking pictures and the like. This event will be free. □



High school basketball stars STEVE WALL (left) of Napa, California, and OLIVER LEE of De Land, Florida, will be competing in the Sunshine Invitational Classic.

"Stop U.S. Competition With So. Africa"

(New York, N.Y.) - The American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sport and Society (ACCESS) was formed here last week with the purpose of combining all efforts to sever all U.S. athletic competition with South Africa.

The group, a coalition of 15 political, religious, civil rights and sports organizations, plans to "hammer away at the issue" of apartheid in South Africa, according to a spokesperson.

Rich Lapchick, coordinator of ACCESS, added that "in the past, most of the protests against sports participation with South Africa were done by individual groups. This will be the first time there will be a concerted effort by a coalition."

Lapchick said that demands for a U.S. boycott of all competitions in which South Africa is entered and demonstrations during those events were potential areas of concentration by the coalition. □



Cuban Volleyball Best In North America

(Santo Domingo, Cuba) - Cuba's men and women volleyball teams both captured first place in the North and Central American and Caribbean Volleyball Tourney held here recently.

Cuba's men's team, which walked off with the bronze (third place) medal in the Montreal Olympic Games in 1976, had no trouble at all in winning their contests. The women's team won their game easily, also, with the only stiff competition coming from the U.S.

A group of Cuban All-Stars, selected by journalists, were (top row) MERCEDES PEREZ, MERCEDES POMARES, ANA LOIS DIAZ, NELLY BARNET, and (bottom row, left to right) DIEGO LAPERA, ERNESTO MARTINEZ, RAUL VILCHES and ANGEL GISBERT.

Prescott School Parents Protest Betrayal Of Education Needs

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

classroom space, Ms. Cash and the other parents charge that not only are their children being unjustly denied educational opportunities, but overcrowded children will have the effect of forcing the fifth and sixth graders out.

Pupil enrollment at the Prescott School is presently 469, with at least an additional 30 preschool children slated for one of the portable sites in September. Of course, "official" School Board projections are considerably lower.

"She's doing what she wants to do with us anyway," Mrs. Alice Henderson says about superintendent Love with fury in her eyes.

"She thinks that we're so stupid and so ignorant that we can't see what they're doing. But we can.

"They sent us (the Prescott Building Site Committee) up to Crocker-Highland to check that school out. It's mostly White with some Chinese. They've spent a million dollars on that school. They don't have any portables — they've got carpets. But when it comes down to us, nothing.

"*I'm laying to fire her up,*" she said, half under her breath, openly outraged.

PEDDLED US OFF

Mrs. Cash agreed:

"They peddled us off. They lied, they deceived...It's like they think we're in the South, in the back woods someplace. Why can't our kids get a quality education?"

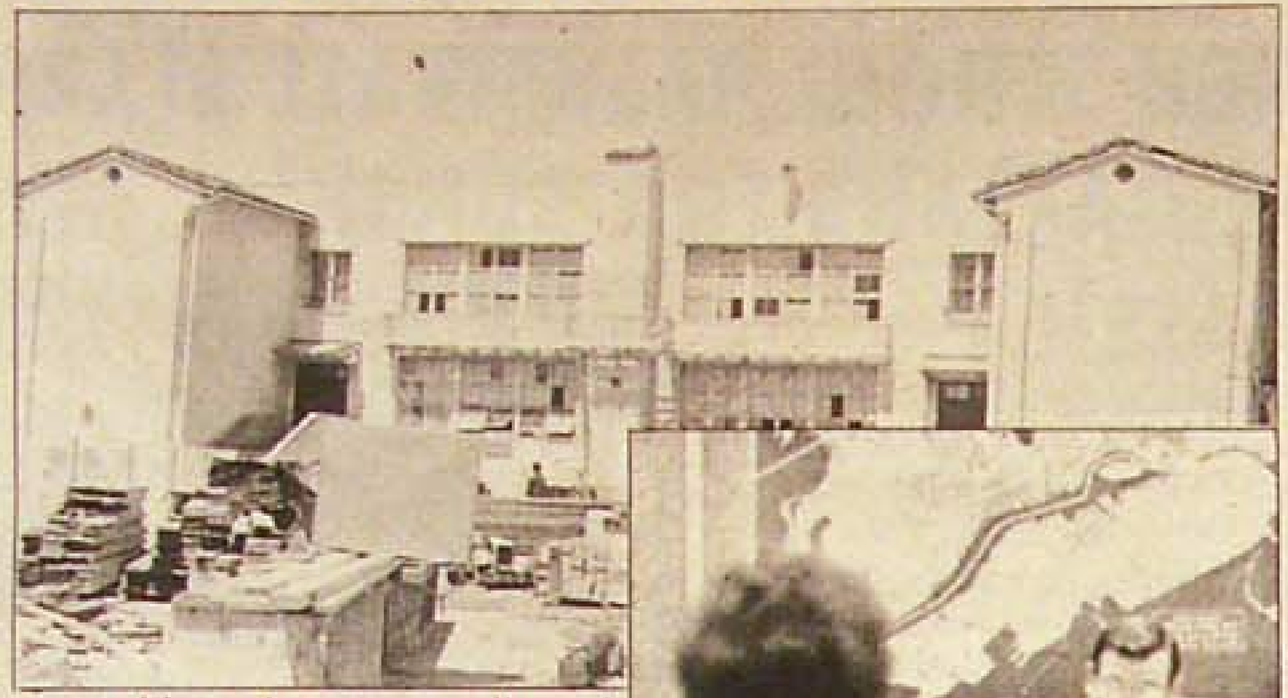
A third issue involved in the parents' grievances is the construction of a Central Kitchen, servicing over a dozen nearby schools, on the Prescott location. Why can't that money be used for new class rooms, they argue, emphasizing as well their fears of an abundance of strangers and traffic intruding into their community.

After picketing the construction site last Thursday and Friday — where, despite explaining they had "no beef" with the workers, the women were treated in an arrogant, nasty manner — the parents took their dispute to the Oakland School Board on Tuesday, May 31.

Led by Mrs. Cash, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Regina Carey and Mrs. Barbara Thomas, the parents and several supporters demanded answers, fast.

It was to no avail.

With the exception of sympathetic School Board member Peggy Stinnett, the parents were

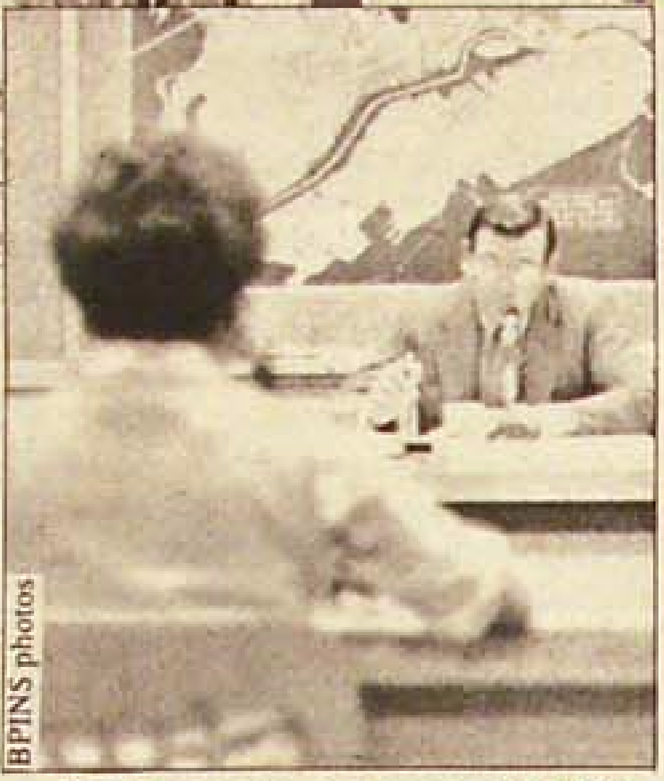


met with an icy stone wall, and received absolutely no concrete response to their demands.

In fact, School Board President David Tucker, a racist who was recently defeated in the city's mayor's race, and lame-duck members Charles Goady and Lorenzo Hoopes — also defeated in the School Board elections — acted as if the Black parents didn't exist. Ruth Love wasn't even present.

While outgoing assistant schools superintendent Robert Blackburn offered a mild explanation, Tucker seemed more concerned about stopping a BLACK PANTHER photographer from taking pictures. (He lost that battle also.)

"They looked at us and laughed," said Mrs. Henderson after the School Board meeting.



BPINS photos

Black parent confronts DAVID TUCKER.

"I don't appreciate it," Mrs. Cash concurred. "My child has just as much right to a decent education as anyone, anywhere. They're taking our kids in circles."

The parents have vowed to file a taxpayers' suit against Ruth Love, the Oakland School Board and other school officials.☐

O.C.S. Children In "Bride Price 11 Cows"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

husband and wife. After she receives advice on what to expect in marriage from two elder women in her family, Thembisile is left with Mandla in their new home.

Ten months later relatives of the couple gather to celebrate the birth of their son, Nquobile, which means "one who always wins and never loses." The spiritual leader of the village predicts that Nquobile will be a brave warrior and a king.

Fifteen years later, Nquobile and his warriors leave their home to fight the White European settlers. When the group returns home victorious several months later, Nquobile is crowned king of the Zulus.

At the conclusion of the performance, the younger children joined the older ones of the School, who put on the play, for a rousing finale of "Young, Gifted and Black."

It is rare for Black people in America to have an opportunity to witness authentic African culture — our "roots" — and the children of Oakland Community School, assisted by Thoko Hall, are to be congratulated for an uplifting, educational program.☐

Serving The Oppressed White Community

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

involving 12 children, four aides ages 13 to 16, two community volunteers, an accredited teacher and daily participation on a rotating basis by the parents of the children. Perhaps most exciting about the after-school and Saturday's program is the program organizers' determination to develop hundreds of other clubs throughout the city based on the model already established.

Taking the educational theme from the Black Panther Party's model Oakland Community School, along with other teaching techniques, the goal of the program is not so much to teach the children "what to think," as "how to think." Through an innovative and caring approach to learning that can stress individual attention simply because it mobilizes the human resources of the community, it is the program's goal to help the children to approach problems analytically and with the skills they will need to function in this highly technological society.

Although the major focus of the program is to assist the children in their reading, writing and math skills, the program sees "that the world is the children's classroom" and so provides the youth with a wide range of experiences. They are involved in weekly recreational activities and weekly field trips to all parts of the city and surrounding areas as well as art classes and individual tutoring in basic skills.

According to the Each One Teach One volunteer staff, the teenage teacher aides are essential to the success of the program because the younger children often learn faster from someone closer to their own age. The participation of different parents in the program has provided the best insights into how particular children learn most quickly and is crucial to keeping the program in line with the children's real needs.

Constant communication between the parents, the staff of the Each One Teach One program and teachers in the public schools is maintained so that there is an understanding of what the children are learning and a continuity between the schools and the program.

Each day of the program, the children are served a snack upon their arrival and a hot nutritious meal just before they go home. If a child is going to clean, it is pointed out, his or her physical needs must be of primary concern.

One of the most important aspects of the program is that the children are given an opportunity to learn in an atmosphere which promotes love, respect, cooperation and collective development among all participants in the program. Each person, young and old alike, is responsible for each other's development.

The model becomes a reality when it is practiced through the program and far beyond, into the everyday lives of the children and the community. As one parent put it, "When the community sees that these kinds of educational advantages are possible in their community, then they will fight to get them for everyone."

TO BE CONTINUED

U.C. Students

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

citizens' committee be formed to advise the regents on investment policies.

Prior to last Friday's protest, U.C. students and regents held an unprecedented face-to-face meeting with the regents over the issues of South African investments and the Bakke decision. The meeting was the direct result of a week of demonstrations at a recent regents' meeting in San Francisco.

A crowd estimated at 800 gathered to hear U.C. Regents President William Coblentz and other board members attempt to defend the investments in apartheid South Africa. Coblentz stated that it was the university's responsibility to get the best returns possible on its $1.6 billion investments portfolio.

However, as one U.C. employee commented on the question of pension funds being invested in South Africa, "Let the workers determine how their money is to be invested. Form a Workers' Investment Portfolio Committee."□

Oakland Black Man

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

and-a-half old traffic warrant on the Black man's record. Other than a trumped-up charge of drunkenness, Woods has not been given any reason as to why the two cops arbitrarily attacked him.

While in jail Woods suffered through a night of pain before he was released to see a doctor at Highland Hospital. There it was discovered that his collarbone was broken and ankle fractured, along with numerous other internal bruises.

As a result of the injuries he suffered, Woods has not been able to return to work and can only move about with great difficulty and pain.

The brutalization of Woods is indicative of a wave of police violence against Blacks, which has gripped Oakland, seemingly coinciding with the election of Oakland's first Black mayor, Lionel Wilson.

In recent weeks a Black man has been shot to death in bed by police. In another incident, a 15-year-old youth was mauled by a White cop in the Lakeshore business section, and several White cops reportedly laughed in court as they described shooting a 24-year-old Black man in a North Oakland incident. (See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.)□

Letters to the Editor

U.F.W. SENDS THANKS

Dear Sisters and Brothers,

Thank you very much for your part in our Cinco de Mayo Fiesta. Although we were rained out, we expect our total net income to be close to $3,500.

We want you to know that we deeply appreciate your help with publicity, and especially for allowing us the use of your printing equipment (sometimes at the last minute!). The UFW movement is made up of people and groups like yourselves who do what they can to support the farmworkers in their struggle for justice. The workers in the fields know that without the help of their many friends in the cities they would not have survived.

We will keep on winning elections and gaining contracts. With your continuing support, the farmworkers hope to have 100,000 members under contract by the end of 1978.

Thank you again.

VIVA LA CAUSA!
Susan Gilkey, Coordinator
United Farm Farm Workers, AFL-CIO
East Bay Boycott
Oakland, California

SUPPORT PRISON MOVEMENT

Dear Comrades and Friends:

This letter is written for those of you who have committed yourselves to struggle against the injustices of the present system. In particular, it is written to those who understand the brutal and repressive nature of prisons in America.

Not long ago the publisher of "Hustler" magazine was imprisoned and questions arose regarding violation of his Constitutional rights. This negative example reflects the broadness of Constitutional issues. A second illustration is seen in that gay newspapers were banned in Atlanta Federal Penitentiary by the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. What is not well known is that all Left publications and prisoner publications are being systematically banned by the Bureau of Prisons, particularly here at Marion Federal Penitentiary. Progressive bookstores can no longer send us literature here at Marion. This means that the flow of certain literature has been greatly hindered, and some foreign publications will no longer be received at all, as all literature must arrive directly from the publisher.

Newspapers are being arbitrarily rejected with the following form letter statement accompanying the returned issue:

"This publication is being rejected by this Institution because it has a tendency to glorify problem inmates, homosexuals, and prison unions which has caused problems to inmates and staff in the security and good orderly running of this institution."

As you well know these papers represent the most concrete and consistent means whereby we are able to keep abreast of national and international events. More importantly, they educate and provoke thought on critical issues, causing some inside to deepen their understanding of the existing social-political reality and the tasks that we must seek to collectively fulfil. What we must also understand is that "They" also realize this, and seek to stop this tool and the fulfillment of the task.

There have been changes in the prison struggle, just as there have been changes in the nature of struggle in general. These changes have resulted in the falling off of internal activity, as well as loss of support. There are few politically conscious prisoners, just as there are few who consistently work in the interest of prisoners on the outside. The demands for recomposition are in urgent need of attention.

Lack of support concerning prisoners and prisons has seriously weakened the effectiveness of politically conscious prisoners. Prison officials have taken advantage of this state of affairs and are on the offensive. Women prisoners in North Carolina are still being brutalized and many remain in segregation. Whether other political prisoners are periodically released from that prison does not change the reality left behind. Newspapers are silent and mass support is absent. The same can be said for the struggle at Marion and other prisons across the country.

We appeal to all of you to aid us in attacking the offensive of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. We are in need of legal help; more importantly, we are in need of mass support to combat these actions across the country. They will not disappear but will only intensify. Only with the colective effort of all of us will we be able to deal effectively with this state of affairs.

It is asked that you communicate with the below named attorney regarding this matter, and that further, a collective body be formed to support prisoners.

Send legal communications to: Toby Hollander, Esq., 3522 Arsenal Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63118; or contact: Karamoko Baye, Marion Political Collective, External Coordinator, July 4th Coalition, 339 Lafayette Street, New York, N.Y. 10012, (212) 673-1776.

In Solidarity,
Hodari Mwongeza
(Robert Houchens)
Box 1000
Marion, Illinois 62959

Pendleton K.K.K.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

ed ample evidence to prove that the Marine Corps fostered the conditions which caused the incident by covertly supporting KKK violence against Black Marines. It has been brought out in court that several Marine officers are Klan members or supporters.

Recently, court martial proceedings against Corporal Curtis Jones began. Some 39 defense pretrial motions have been denied. A defense request to disqualify the case's military judge, citing the impossibility of a Marine officer giving Jones a fair trial, was denied without explanation.

A motion for a joint trial was also made. The defendants have insisted that they be tried as a group in order to demonstrate their solidarity. This motion was also summarily denied.

Attorneys Mark Rosenbaum and Joe Deff presented a motion attacking a racist jury selection system in which Blacks are systematically excluded from military juries. This and several other motions were all denied without explanation.

Only one motion — that the defense be allowed to see the NIS report on racism at Camp Pendleton — went in favor of the defendants. The military judge ruled that the defense has a right to see 1976 and 1977 NIS reports, Pendleton instructions on release of information regarding the November 13, 1976, incident and service records of potential witnesses and jury members.

The next hearing is scheduled for June 6 and supporters are urged to attend. At that time, the defense will present the remainder of their pretrial motions, among them a motion charging the government with selective prosecution for refusing to prosecute Klan members.

In San Diego, two Klan members are on trial for shooting up the home of a minority family, according to the *Los Angeles Times*. The two Klan members, Paul Watkins, 24, and Robert Rhody, 24, were apprehended after an alleged Klan member and police informant, James Howerton, tipped off police about a plan to shoot up a family's home.

Travis Drennan testified that he wrote Thomas Metzger, a local KKK organizer, for help with "troublesome" minority neighbors, the *Times* report said. Drennan stated he never expected anyone to "shoot up the place or knock heads together."□

Soweto Students: "If Possible, Hit Back"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

centralized body, or did it have a spontaneous element to it?

A: SASM is a national organization and has regional and local branches. If a certain member of a team is doing something that is right, the rest of the team will join him to do it; it was not always a matter of having to instigate the others to do it.

Q: Was there any discussion about trying to raise the struggle to a higher level and to organize a more effective kind of action to back up what the students had been doing?

A: We had the stay-away. History repeats itself. This wasn't the first time the Blacks had a stay-away.

Q: In whose name was the stay-away called? Which organization called upon the people to stay away from work?

A: The SSRC. They typed pamphlets and distributed them to our parents to join. The idea was to cripple the economy of the country.

Q: During the Soweto events we also heard of a body called the Black Parents' Association. Could you give us a short description of the role played by this organization.

A: The main activity of the Black Parents' Association was to get figures of how many people died. It was also there to help give material assistance to people who were injured in the police shootings. It also had meetings with the authorities.

We felt it was impossible for us, as SSRC, to meet Vorster and the so-called Minister of Bantu Education, M.C. Botha. We felt that they knew what we wanted and it was pointless for us to meet them.

Q: What is your estimate of the number of people who had been massacred by the police since the June 16 events?

A: I think they exceed one thousand two hundred (1,200) because after the first few days the Black Parents' Association had a Commission of Inquiry. We discovered that in Baragwanath alone we had something like 238 people dead. There were others in the police stations, mortuaries and so on. The official figure of 176 is clearly a lie. People are still dying.

Q: Now looking back on these events which are, of course, still going on sporadically; what do you consider to be the main significance of the happenings since June 16 as far as South African youth are concerned?

A: Primarily that the youth of South Africa are fed-up with the status quo. It is clear that the youth are ready for action. We no longer believe in talking and talking. We believe in positive action. Things like armed struggle. Students were attacking the police even without arms. It shows that the youth are quite ready for the big thing.

Also, the youth have gained a rich experience of struggle. This provides fertile ground for the armed struggle and other types of positive action against the racist regime.

NATIONWIDE DEMONSTRATIONS

Q: We know that soon after June 16, the government, in an attempt to stop the nationwide demonstrations, retreated on the question of Afrikaans. We also know that despite that retreat the students continued to go in for their militant actions. Could you comment on this?

A: Afrikaans was not the real issue. It provided the spark that fell on top of the powder keg that was building up amongst the African people as a whole. Afrikaans happened to be the immediate issue. The real issues are racism, oppression and exploitation.

Q: In what way have these particular demonstrations helped prepare the youth for the higher and more advanced stage of struggle?

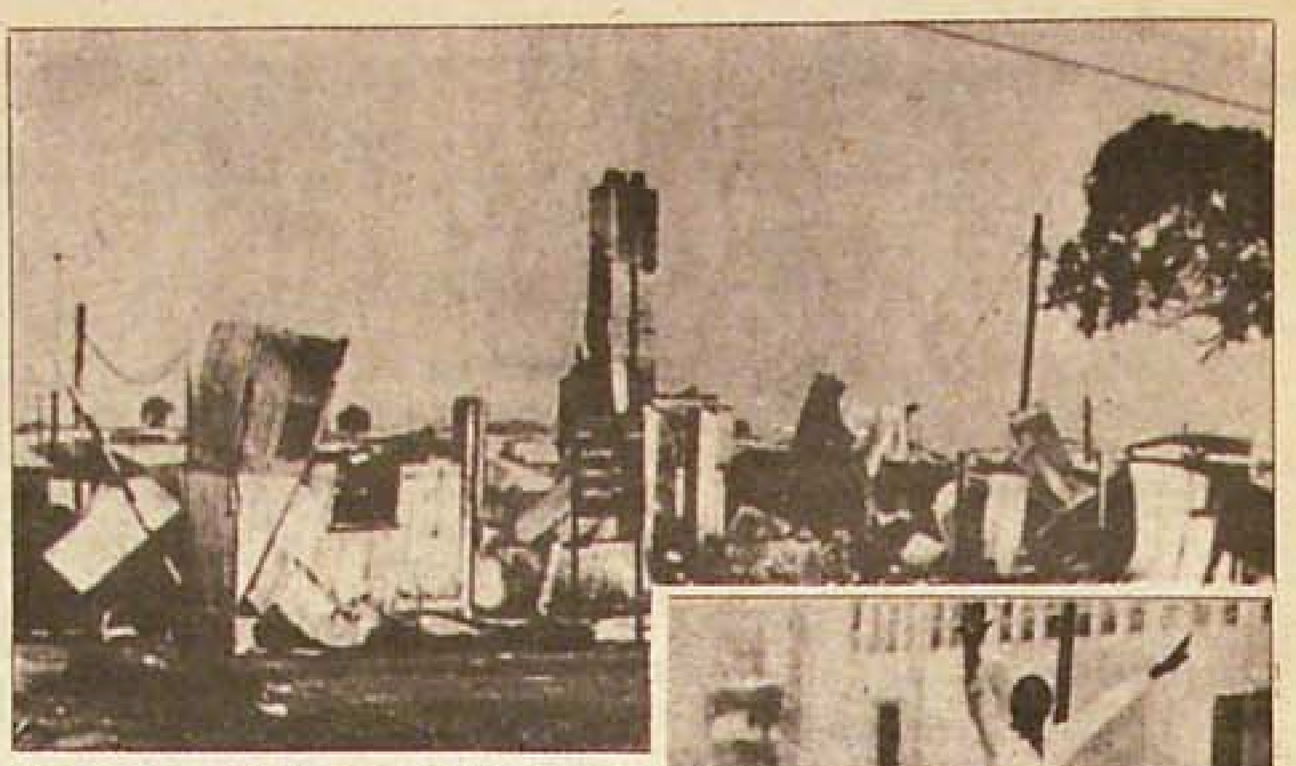
A: First of all I would say that it has made them more sensitive to the situation they live in. The youth are listening to what their leaders are saying. When they are assigned to do a job by the leaders, they do it without hesitation. There is not the hesitation of the past of a person fearing arrest and so on.

The people are more involved. It is their experience of struggle at home that has removed this fear from them: fear of the police, fear of the government. They are more and more involving themselves in the fight against racism, social injustice and exploitation.

Q: I think it is clear to all that through this form of struggle alone — the confrontation in the streets — the enemy cannot be effectively met and destroyed.

Q: How then do the youth see the future of the basic struggle in South Africa?

A: The youth have now seen more clearly than ever the necessity of armed struggle at home. We understand better that we are not dealing with people who are prepared to listen to us. We are dealing with people who are ready to go all out to maintain the status quo by absolute force. We must answer in the same way.☐





Scenes from last summer's Soweto rebellion.

M.P.L.A. Crushes Coup Attempt In Angola

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

lan capital city in the early morning hours of May 26. The Yugoslav press agency *Tanyug* reported that shooting and explosions were heard in the city from 3:00 until 8:30 a.m. For a short time, the mutinous forces controlled Radio Luanda. They then attempted to storm the presidential palace, army headquarters and the city prison, in an apparent effort to free Alves and Van Dunen, before they were beaten back by MPLA forces.

"Forces faithful to Comrade President Agostinho Neto again control our station," an announcer said after the coup was crushed. "We are again on the air. Long live Comrade Agostinho Neto."

In his speech, President Neto said concerning the short-lived rebellion, "I presume the people will understand why we must react with a certain cruelty, why we must drastically treat some persons who today tried to break the peace of our capital with the intention of giving to imperialism the possibilities for new attacks on our movement."

He added that the rebel forces had "misinterpreted" his ideology and that those responsible for the attempted coup would be punished "with utmost severity."

Reuters reported that the expulsion of Alves from the MPLA Central Committee had been expected here for some time. He was removed from his post last year after organizing urban elections "during which he attempted to set up a power base among Luanda's suburbs and shanty towns," *Reuters* said.

President Neto said that both the former interior minister and Van Dunen "will have to carry out a great job of rehabilitation to be able to return to the ranks of the movement as leaders."☐



The forces of the MPLA government of People's Angola prevailed recently when they put down an attempted coup d'etat by "agitators in the pay of international imperialists."

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." —Huey P. Newton



FREE MARTIAL ARTS PROGRAM

GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM
(Being Implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM
(Being Implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM
Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM
Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM
Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM
Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



PEOPLE'S FREE FOOD PROGRAM

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM
Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM
Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS
Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.



CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

BPINS photos

JULY 4 MARCH AND RALLY PLANNED — FIGHT AGAINST POLICE REPRESSION, LACK OF JOBS

(Oakland, Calif.) - Extensive out-reach and other organizing activities are currently underway here for a July 4 March and Rally to "Fight Against Police Repression, Fight Against Unemployment."

Sponsored by the Committee for Justice for Tyrone Guyton, the Bay Area Coalition Against Police Crimes, the Northern California Alliance, East Bay unit, and the Black Panther Party, the march and rally seek to focus community-wide attention on mounting police brutality throughout the Bay Area as well as the soaring rate of unemployment affecting Black and poor teenagers.

The march will begin at 12:00 noon on July 4 from 33 and West Streets, the site of the murder of 14-year-old Tyrone Guyton by three Emeryville policemen on November 1, 1973. Mrs. Mattie Shepherd, the courageous, crusading mother of the young Black youth, will head up the march. Together with her family, Mrs. Shepherd is an active participant in the ongoing organizing efforts.

BOBBY HUTTON PARK

The rally will begin at 1:00 p.m. at Bobby Hutton (Defermery) Park.

Discussions by the core groups thus far sponsoring the march and rally have hammered out several key "Points of Unity" for the event. They are:

•FIGHT AGAINST POLICE REPRESSION

(A) Indict the Murderers of Tyrone Guyton and Barlow Benevidez — (Jose Barlow Benevidez, a 26-year-old Chicano, was ruthlessly slain by Oakland cop Michael Cogley on June 11, 1976. In both the Guyton and Benevidez cases, the police have never been prosecuted);

(B) Fight Against U.S. Support of Repressive Regimes;

(C) Fight For Human Rights.

•FIGHT AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

(A) Demand Full Employment;

(B) Overturn the Bakke decision;

(C) Stop Social Service Cutbacks.

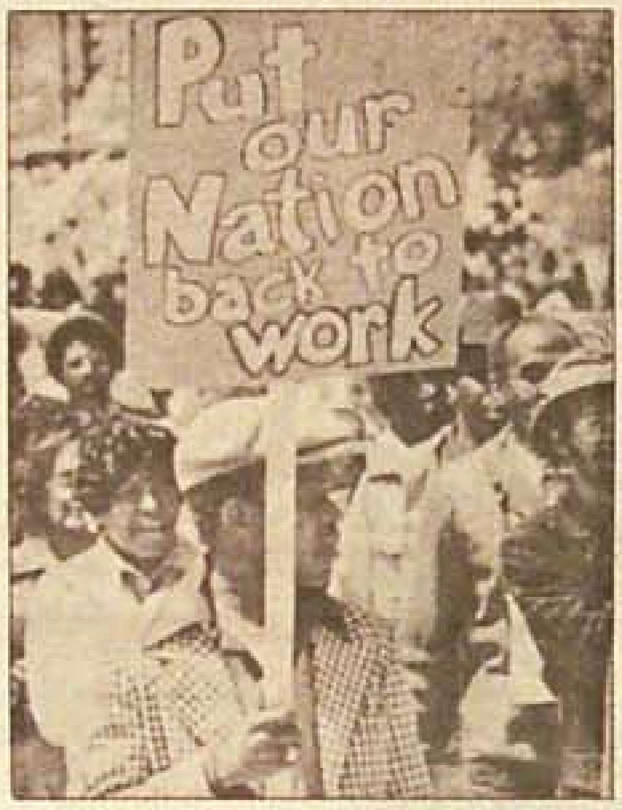
Among the groups' stated goals for the march and rally are to "raise the level of understanding of the relationship between police repression, racism, crime and unemployment"; to "activate community support around these struggles"; and to "keep alive the issue of the murder of Tyrone Guyton and Barlow Benevidez."

At the last meeting of the groups, Mrs. Shepherd made an impromptu, impassioned plea focusing not so much on the murder of her own son, but rather on the need to call attention to the plight of thousands of Black youth trapped in inner-city communities with no chance of meaningful employment.

"I just think of all the trouble I've gone through," Mrs. Shepherd said, "just trying to find some jobs for my other sons. And I just think of all the other mothers out there trying to find jobs for their sons too. Something's got to be done about this."

Planning meetings for the July 4 march and rally, open to the community, are being held weekly, on Thursday evenings at 7:30 p.m., at the Oakland Community Learning Center, 6118 East 14th Street. For further information, call the Committee for Justice for Tyrone Guyton, (415) 655-5362. □





(Clockwise) The family of Jose Barlow Benavidez, who was murdered by an Oakland cop last summer; planning meeting for July 4 march and rally against police repression and unemployment, chaired by Mrs. MATTIE SHEPHERD (third from right), mother of TYRONE GUYTON. Tyrone Guyton was shot down at the age of 14 on November 1, 1973, by three White Emeryville cops; mass protest against unemployment.





BPINS photo